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GERMANS PURSUING ITALIANS THROUGH HILLS AND PLAINS

Many Thousands More Captured, Declares Berlin Official Bulletin

ORDERLY RETREAT

Army Withdrawn Steadily To River Livenza Is Rome's Version

'INSUPERABLE BAR'

Allied Critics Advocating Stand On Lake Garda To Adige Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—A German official communique this afternoon reported: "We continue our pursuit of the Italians in the mountains and the Venetian Plain. Thousands of them have been taken prisoners."

Later.—"We have reached the Livenza Line."

Rome, November 7.—An official communique reports: "We have withdrawn in good order towards the River Livenza, as the defence of the Tagliamento was difficult, owing to the low water. Our aeroplanes and airships repeatedly bombed troops repairing the bridges over the Tagliamento and crossing the river."

Germans at Maniago

London, November 7.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Italian headquarters states that enemy's scouts reached Maniago, twelve miles west of the Tagliamento, on the 5th.

British and French military critics are of opinion that the fate of Italy depends on the rallying power of her army. They declare that ground must be sacrificed in Venetia in order to provide the Allies with a field of action adequate for their counter-offensive and the principal line of defence will probably be Lake Garda and the Adige.

They emphasise the short distance separating Munich from Milan, which is compared to the distance between the Somme and the Marne, anticipate attempts by the enemy to debouch through the Trentino in order to attack the communications of the Allies, but think it improbable that the enemy will be able to do this in great force and, if such a move is made, it will be effectively countered. Lake Garda and the Adige are regarded as an insuperable barrier, provided Switzerland remains neutral.

Hospital Party's Performance

Mr. Ward Price, wiring from Italian headquarters, says that the whole of a British hospital party who were lost during the retreat have turned up safely. Although they had to march day and night in the rain, picking up scraps of bread from the ground, they are in good condition, though some are recovering from enteric.

It appears that the two men who brought up the rear of the whole Italian army were a British Quartermaster and a Corporal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who stayed in Palmanova till the afternoon of the 29th, trying to save ordnance stores. The town was on fire and the population had fled 24 hours previously.

They found a horse which they harnessed to a cart filled with officers' kits and proceeded for some distance along a deserted road littered with debris. The horse became exhausted and they finished the journey on foot.

Ask Vigorous Resistance

Paris, November 7.—A semi-official communique says that it is to be hoped that the retreating Italian army will escape the invaders and effect reconstitution, profiting by the short respite afforded by the Tagliamento to put up a vigorous resistance, comforted by the thought of the assistance of the re-inforcements from Britain and France, whose more speedy arrival they could not expect.

It is impossible to foresee the definite line where the Italians will be able to hold up the enemy, especially as, before thinking of stopping the assailants on their right-center, they must watch their left, which rests on the Carnic and Cadora

(Continued on Page 2)

Passchendaele Is Captured Together with Mosselmarkt And Goudberg in Few Hours

Prisoners Scarce, As Germans Wouldn't Face Fight; Series Of Battles Costs Kaiser 100,000 Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The operations carried out by the Canadians this morning were completely successful against the defences in and around Passchendaele and on the spur north and north-west.

After the successful assembly of our troops, the assault was launched at six o'clock in the morning, as arranged. The enemy had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs and there was hard fighting at a number of points, particularly on the high ground northward of the village and for the collection of fortified buildings and strong points on Goudberg Spur.

Nevertheless, our troops made steady progress, captured at an early hour the village of Passchendaele and the hamlets of Mosselmarkt and Goudberg and gained all their objectives before mid-day, taking a number of prisoners. Rain has been falling at intervals

Our guns have been dealing effectively with the enemy's batteries and concentrations of infantry.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Liverpool troops have carried out a successful raid, northwestward of Queant, taking a few German prisoners. We are consolidating the positions gained yesterday.

Troops Past Passchendaele

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday evening: —Signals signifying success have been starring skywards with gratifying frequency during the early forenoon. We have been fighting through Passchendaele and beyond, but details of the situation thereabouts have not yet been elucidated.

The Canadians were digging in at some points east of Passchendaele during the morning. This was reported several times, but the enemy were massing heavily for a counter-attack and, at midday, an intense barrage opened along the section which the enemy presumed to be the line of our new front.

Best Barrage Yet

We reached our final objective in large numbers, with our guns well forward and, therefore, in a good position for supporting our infantry. Our walking wounded are in high spirits over this achievement. They say our barrage was wonderful—the best ever seen—and the fewness of our prisoners is due to the fact that the Germans were not staying to fight at close quarters.

It may, therefore, be expected that we have collected a respectable number of machine-guns. Our prisoners are mostly of a better type than usual, well nourished and well clad, indicating that the Huns are using picked troops in their endeavor to arrest our encroachments into their keyline in Western Belgium.

Batteries in Church

There was a lot of firing from Passchendaele Church, which our artillery and infantry eventually silenced. In the center of Mosselmarkt, we encountered a large concreted redoubt, which our men, after a lot of trouble, had to surround, in order to reduce it.

The Germans have been shelling this village so heavily that there is some doubt at present whether we have been able to remain there. Measured in terms of territory, our operation today has been relatively small, but the strategic value of our gains, if held, is very high, because we are now upon the summit of the little bit of ridge system remaining in the hands of the Germans, with direct observation over the enemy everywhere for miles around.

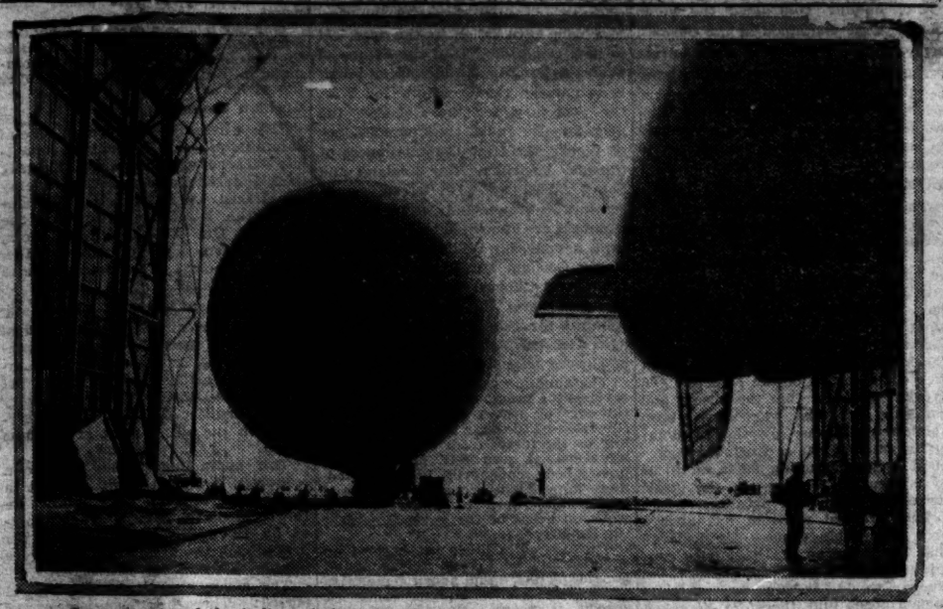
The present series of offensives against this ridge system has probably caused the Germans at least 100,000 casualties. Today's battle has resulted in another considerable stride towards the mastery of the enemy's very powerful system of defences. It has been gained at the cost of comparatively light casualties.

Hindenburg's Order Fails

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing this afternoon, says that the order attributed to Marshal von Hindenburg that, if Passchendaele is taken, it must be retaken, has not borne fruit. By nightfall, the Canadians were reported to be well dug in round the half-moon of captured ground and to be plenti-

(Continued on Page 2)

Where U. S. Trains Men For Balloon Service



Scene in one of the balloon hangars at an army training school "somewhere in the United States." The huge gas-bags are about to leave the hangars and sail out for practise flights.

On New Hush-hush Boats British Find Room For Billiards

Proof Of Steadiness; Carry Great Guns Firing Two Shots A Minute

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 7.—Le Temps, in an authorised description of the British "hush-hush" boats, states that they are a species of battle-cruiser, built in two sizes, but of equal power and evolved from the experiences gained since 1915. They are long and low-lying, with immense decks fore and aft, two tripod masts and a squat castle amidships, carrying enormous guns which fire two shots a minute.

The hulls are tapered to a yacht-like stem for the highest speed. They are faster than any cruisers built before the war, rapidly turned out, designed for surprise actions and torpedo-proof.

Their steadiness is indicated by the fact that they carry billiard-tables.

Will Suppress Maximalists By Force, Vows Kerensky

Says Government Will Be Killed Rather Than Surrender; S. and W. Executive Is Arming Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 6.—In the Preliminary Parliament, today, M. Kerensky said that any Maximalist attempts to seize the supreme power would be suppressed immediately and he asked for the support of Parliament in such action. Referring to the attempt made by the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to seize supreme power, he said that the Executive had distributed arms to workmen, hence the Government regarded part of Petrograd as being in revolt and was forced to take measures to meet the situation.

The Left interrupted with ironical shouts. M. Kerensky, turning to them, exclaimed: "The Government will be killed rather than cease to defend the honor and security of the State!"

Parliament later proceeded to discuss M. Kerensky's request.

Maximalists Forcing Trouble

The newspapers are very alarmed at the preparations which are being made by the Maximalists, whom they beseech to reflect before finally ruining their country.

The Bourse Gazette states that the Committee of the Baltic Fleet, disregarding the refusal of the Minister of Marine to hand over the ex-Imperial yacht, proceeded to seize the yacht by force and take it to Helsingfors.

In the district in the province of Moscow where there are large textile factories, 300,000 workers are out on strike.

General Verkhovsky, the late Minister of War, has been requested to leave the Capital. The newspapers state that his resignation will entail important changes in the High Command.

Petrograd Under Arms

London, November 7.—A telegram sent from Petrograd, yesterday evening, states that the conflict between the General Staff of the Petrograd District and the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates was aggravated this evening when negotiations with a view to strengthening the Military Staff with Democrats were broken off by the latter on learning that the Governor of Petrograd, during the night, had summoned troops from the environs. The Committee ordered these troops to disobey the Government.

The situation has been complicated by M. Kerensky's suspension of three Maximalist and two Conservative newspapers. The authorities, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, ordered the disconnection of the bridges between the working-class quarters and the center of the Capital and the stopping of the trams. The city is guarded by loyal troops.

NAVY COOPERATION OF JAPAN AND U.S. IN PACIFIC AGREED

Special Mission Arranges Common Action to Defeat Germany

TOKIO SATISFIED

All Interests Generally Appreciative Of America's Fairness

OSAKA CRITICAL

Papers There Won't Allow Count Terauchi Has Scored Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 7.—An official communique issued by the Navy Department states that a complete and satisfactory understanding upon the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific for the purpose of attaining their common object against Germany and her Allies has been reached between the representative of the Japanese navy attached to the special mission from Japan and the representative of the United States navy.

The press comments on the China memorandum are generally favorable. The business interests express eminent satisfaction and the thinking public are unanimously appreciative of the fairness of America in formally recognising Japan's special interests in China.

Osaka, November 8.—The exchange note which has passed between Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Ishii is generally well received here, although the Stock Exchange and the Cotton Yarn Exchange show no effect. One representative banker expresses the opinion that America's recognition of Japan's special interests in China enables Japan hereafter to conduct business undertakings in China with a stronger feeling of security.

The newspapers are less enthusiastic. They critically scrutinise each paragraph in the note and refuse to recognise it as another feather in Count Terauchi's cap.

U-Boat Sinks U. S. Patrol-Boat Alcedo

Destroyed In The War Zone; One Officer And Twenty Men Are Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 7.—An official communique reports:—"The American patrol-boat Alcedo was sunk by a submarine, in the war-zone, on Monday. One officer and 20 men are missing."

Sailor in U. S. Court For Stabbing Affair

Oiler Of s.s. Grayson Fined $20 For Attack On Ship's Cook

Carl Laakko, an oiler on the American merchant steamer Grayson, was ordered fined $20, with an alternative of three weeks imprisonment, in the United States Consular Court yesterday, for stabbing the ship's cook. It was stated that the man's fine would be paid today. Laakko, who is a Russian Finn, during an altercation plunged a carving fork into the cook's arm. The case was heard by Vice-Consul M. F. Perkins.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....Nov. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Nov. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Via Vancouver ..... Nov. 10
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Nov. 10
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Nov. 19
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. Nov. 25

The American mail is due here tomorrow from Vancouver.

VENIZELOS' ARMY KEPT WAITING FOR SUPPLIES

Will Mobilise When Equipment Arrives; Premier To Visit West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 6.—Le Petit Parisien states that M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has declared that the Greek army is only waiting for indispensable supplies and the orders for its mobilisation are only waiting on these. M. Venizelos will visit the western front.

French Bank Receiving Subscriptions to Loan

War Bonds May Be Had Now From Banque de l'Indo-Chine

The Banque de l'Indo-Chine will receive subscriptions, at current rates of exchange, for the new French Government 4% loan, particulars of which are as follows: Price of issue, Francs 68.60 for Francs 100 nominal; date of issue, November, 26, 1917. Subscriptions up to francs 7,500 nominal (i.e. Francs 5,145 net for 300 francs income) are allotted in full. Over this amount, capital subscribed is subject to reduction, and 12 francs have to be paid in for each 100 francs nominal applied for. The bank is extending all possible facilities to subscribers.

Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French war securities: Bons de la Defense Nationale, Obligations de la Defense Nationale, Rente 3½% amortissable. The new loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.5 and the minimum 49.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 58.6 and 52.7.

Hylan At Top of Poll For New York Mayor

Democrat Backed By Tammany Beats Three Others; Suffragists In Majority

Reuter's Service

New York, November 6.—Mr. Hylan, the Democrat nominee, has been elected Mayor of New York. The majority of the voters in the City and State favor woman suffrage.

There were four candidates for the Mayoralty—Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, the late Mayor, who stood as an Independent; Mr. Hylan, the Democratic nominee, who was backed by Tammany; Mr. Bennett, the Republican candidate; and Mr. Maurice Hillquit, the Socialist candidate.

The campaign has been marked with much personal animosity.

MORNINGTON ISLAND BLACKS IN REBELLION

Presbyterian Mission Besieged For Ten Days; Rev. Robert Hall Is Murdered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—The Sydney correspondent of the Daily Mail states that a rising has occurred among the blacks inhabiting Mornington Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The population of 250 besieged the Presbyterian Mission there for ten days.

The Reverend Robert Hall was shot dead and his assistant, Walter Owens, was wounded, but escaped in the mission boat, with Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Owens and their two children and has arrived at Burketown.

JAPAN WARSHIPS RETURN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 8.—The Kamikaze and three other destroyers have arrived at Yokosuka from the Indian Ocean.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED, BUT SAFE

Finland Attacked When Returning To U.S.; Reaches Port Under Own Steam

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 6.—The transport Finland, 12,760 tons, has been torpedoed when returning to the United States, but was able to reach a foreign port, under its own steam.

Lauterbach of Emden Commanded Cruiser Destroyed by British

Got Away When Raider Cornered, Was Captured But Escaped At Singapore

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 6.—The Weser Zeitung states that Captain Lauterbach was in command of the auxiliary-cruiser sunk in the Kattegat on the 2nd. He was formerly on board the cruiser Emden, but succeeded in reaching the Malay Archipelago after she was destroyed, was captured by the British, interned at Singapore, escaped and returned to Germany via the Philippines, China, Japan and America.

Radio Boats Freaks Is British Opinion

Four Of Germany's Electrically Controlled Craft Have Already Gone Under

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—It is authoritatively stated that four electrically-controlled boats built by the enemy have been destroyed. The first collided with a pier on the German coast and two others were destroyed two months ago.

The Admiralty regards them as freak vessels. They are driven by petrol, controlled from the shore and convoyed by an aeroplane.

Two Armed Robberies Net $300 For Thieves

Two armed robberies occurred in the Settlement last night, the loot totaling slightly over $300.

The first robbery took place at 5.30 p.m. when five men, one of them armed with a revolver, entered a house off Kashing Road, and took $220 in money and jewelry from the inmates. The second occurred about half an hour later, a band of six men entering a Chinese dwelling at 1354 Avenue Edward VII. The booty in this case was jewelry and money to the amount of $90. No shots were fired and no arrests were made.

Standardised Cloth For Great Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—The Board of Control of Wool and Textile Production has decided to introduce a standardised cloth for civilian wear.

REPORT BRITISH TROOPS HAVE CONQUERED GAZA

Allenby Scores Another Big Victory In Midnight Action Outside Beersheba

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—Reuter's Agency learns that General Sir Edmund Allenby has made a further important advance. Attacking from Beersheba the Turkish positions towards the sea, he captured the next Turkish line and advanced about nine miles.

A later telegram announces that Gaza was captured this morning. No details have been received up to the present.

An official despatch reports: General Sir Edmund Allenby captured Khuwe-il-Feh, 11 miles northward of Beersheba, at midnight on Monday and repulsed repeated counter-attacks all day long on Tuesday. Our troops further south, advancing north-west from Beersheba, carried the whole of the Turkish defences southward of the line of Teleresheria to Abu Hareira, capturing the last-named places and thus advancing nine miles.

Our troops displayed magnificent dash and endurance. Estimates of our captures are not yet available. Six guns were captured on one portion of the front.

Balfour Denies Any Treaty Made With France to Fight Until Alsace Is Restored

Aim Is Simply To Free Small States And Give Such Constitutions As Inhabitants Themselves Desire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—In the House of Commons, today, a resolution was moved by Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Liberal M. P. for Northampton, urging that, if the independence and restoration of Belgium and the evacuation of the other occupied territories could be satisfactorily guaranteed, peace should be negotiated on a basis of an equitable solution of the freedom of Alsace-Lorraine and effective international machinery for the avoidance of wars.

In reply, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, deprecated a discussion of this nature. He said that the trend of the arguments was that Great Britain is being kept in the war in order to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France. This was a complete misapperehension of the views of the Government and the country.

Pacifists apparently desired the war to continue till every country has been democratised, yet Mr. Ramsay Macdonald had quoted German Socialists as saying that nothing could unite Germany more against her present enemies than the idea that they intend to force upon Germany the form of government which its enemies admired. It was impossible for one country to dictate to another under what form of government that country should live.

Denies Supposed Treaty

It had been said that the Allies were bound by a secret treaty to hand over to France, or to some independent community, a part of Germany lying on the left bank of the Rhine. This was a complete mare's nest.

There was no such treaty and such had never been the object of the Allies. The suggestion was entirely antagonistic to their proclaimed war-aims of freeing the small nationalities and making the constitution of the States of Europe as far as possible harmonise with the wishes of the inhabitants. They desired the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, but they were not fighting for that alone.

They were fighting in the first place to free Europe from the perpetual menace of the German military party. Partly for that reason, partly on its own merit, they desired that Europe should be re-arranged, so as to enable the people to live under the form of government they desired as suitable to their historical development and cultural necessities.

Europe Is Not All

It was not Europe alone which had to be considered. He asked if the pacifists cared nothing for the misgovernment and extremely barbarous cruelty of the Turks in Armenia and Arabia.

The pacifists talked of democratisation, but that was not applicable to every form of the human community. For example, one could not democratise Turkey.

Pacifists believed that these matters could be settled by bringing the Powers to talk together round a table. Was it supposed that Germany would ever restore the ancient Kingdom of Poland, even the part which was completely Polish in character and population?

It was the Central Powers who had not declared their war-aims, despite President Wilson's explict invitation when the United States was still neutral. The tenor of the reply given by the Central Powers to the Pope's peace note conclusively proved their inability or unwillingness to state their war aims. The Pope's note distinctly mentioned Belgium and Poland, but the Central Powers said not a single word concerning these countries.

Aims not Imperialistic

Pacifists described the Allies' war-aims as imperialistic. Was it imperialistic to desire to see an independent Poland, Armenia released from the tyranny of Turkey, Alsace-Lorraine restored to France and to see Italy embracing those of her own race, civilisation and language, Rumania under Rumanian rule and the Servian community again a great, flourishing and united Power?

There was nothing imperialistic in any of these things and for any member thus to misrepresent their war-aims, knowing that such misrepresentations would receive currency among their enemies, was one of the greatest dis-services a man could at present render his country.

They must consider the psychology of the German people. They had an entirely different view of international morality and the rights and duties of a powerful State from any other community in the world.

Mr. Balfour contrasted the pious observations contained in the German reply to the Pope with the doctrine preached and practised by Germany before the war. Germany had never accepted a single obligation which would diminish or hamper her power to strike at any rival she desired to coerce.

To Re-arrange World

The time would come when a world conference would discuss the re-arrangement of the world after the war, but one of the preliminaries must be that the Central Powers, who are now united with Turkey in coercing the small nationalities, tell them what conditions they desired and how far they would make concessions to the higher spirit animating the great free communities of the New and Old World. The fact that the misery and suffering of this war have been voluntarily borne by the freedom-loving nations was a conclusive argument against wasting such sacrifices by consenting to give up the ideals for which they were fighting.

The foremost war-aim has always been a durable peace. He believed that the adoption of the advice contained in the resolution before the House would indefinitely postpone such a peace and, therefore, he asked the House to show their allies and enemies that they believed in their cause and had faith that they could bring it to a successful termination and, moreover, proclaim that, great as their sacrifices have been, they were ready to continue indefinitely until their great righteous and unselfish objects have been finally secured.

The debate was closured by 282 votes to 33. The motion was then negatived, without a division.

CONGRATULATE BRAZIL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—Official.—The King having sent a message to the President of Brazil conveying his cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the declaration of war by Brazil against Germany, the President of Brazil has replied: "The people of the Republic of Brazil are proud that they are fighting on the side of the Allies and are ready to make every sacrifice to secure victory."

COMMISSION TO CARE FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES

Prince Of Wales Is President; Regarded As Obligation On Whole Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—The Imperial War Graves Commission has been established under Royal Charter and charged with the duty of caring for the graves of officers and men of the military and naval forces of the Empire who have fallen in the war. It is now constituted with the Prince of Wales as President; nine official members, namely, the Secretary for War, the Secretary for the Colonies, the Secretary for India, the Commissioner of Works, the High Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and Dr. Green, representing Newfoundland; seven official members are appointed by Royal Warrant, namely, Sir William Garstin, Mr. Harry Gosling, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil Macready, General Sir Herbert Plumer, Admiral Sir Edmund Poe and Brigadier-General Fabian Ware, Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries.

The announcement of the foregoing reviews the previous arrangements for the care of graves and says that, as the scale of the war extended, especially as the forces from the Dominions increased, it was felt necessary to have a body more formally constituted, more imperial in scope and possessed with full powers to undertake the work on behaf of the governments of the Empire.

The Commission is authorised to acquire and hold land at home and abroad, maintain and adorn cemeteries and receive and administer funds for special purposes. One of its first duties will be to prepare an estimate of the cost of the maintenance of burial places and to submit the same to the governments of the United Kingdom and the Overseas Dominions, with a recommendation regarding the proportion to be borne by each.

No appeal will be made for subscriptions for permanent memorials, the maintenance of the burial-places of the officers and men who have fallen in the war being a sacred obligation resting on the whole Empire.

BOMB GERMAN BASES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: Our aircraft last night dropped large quantities of explosives on the railway-stations at Lichtervelde and Thourout and a moving train near the former. Several direct hits were obtained on the track and junctions. All our machines returned.

Passchendaele Is Captured

(Continued from Page 1)

fully provided with machine-guns and Lewis guns.

The principal feature of the fighting yesterday was the consistent refusal of the enemy to allow our men to come to close quarters. The German resistance consisted mainly of long-range machine-gun fire, which, owing to the unfavorable weather conditions, was not very effective. Our walking wounded agree that the Huns did more running away in this battle than usual.

Our line has been carried nearly due north and south along the Broodseinde to Passchendaele ridge and we command a very wide observation over the plains of Belgium.

German Communique

(By wireless).—A German official communique this afternoon reported: "There was desperate fighting in Flanders, yesterday. The enemy penetrated Passchendaele. We retook the eastern portion of the village. Our line now runs along the eastern edge of the village. Strong attacks against Becelaere and Gheluvelt failed."

French Smash Attack

Paris, November 7.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported—There has been an intermittent artillery duel, north of Chemin-des-Dames. There was very violent artillery fighting, this afternoon, on the whole front at Chaume Wood.

The communique this afternoon reported: A violent bombardment in the region of Bois Le Chaume, on the right of the Meuse, was followed by an enemy attack. Our fire drove back the assailants, who were unable to reach our lines.

The communique this evening reported: There has been reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne, in the sector of Filain to Chavignon and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Chaume Wood. In a successful attack against the German positions, north-west of Altkirch, we took 60 prisoners.

Germans Pursuing Italian Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

Mountains and also their rear, resting on the Trentino. Small local attacks have already occurred near Lake Garda, which may be the precursor of a more important offensive in the Trentino.

Must Abandon Illusions

Le Temps, in the course of a grave warning, says that the Allies must abandon illusions d must not think, because a war of movement is being resumed, the intervention of the French and British would in the twinkling of an eye change the success of the enemy into a rout.

The positions the Italians have lost were extremely strong. The others which will be held tomorrow, if they can be held, will be much weaker. The enemy, having shortened their front, are all the stronger.

The French and British are faced with the necessity of restoring a difficult situation. "We are firmly convinced they will succeed, but it will be a heavy task."

PRINCE ALBERT FIT AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—Official.—Prince Albert is sufficiently recovered to take up work ashore.

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

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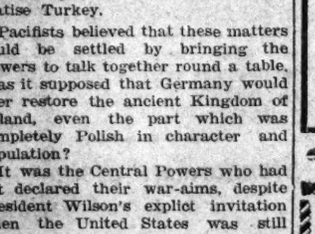

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HANGCHOW MEMORIAL TO DR. JOHN L. STUART

New Church Dedicated To Pioneer Missionary, 46 Years In The City

Special Correspondence to the China Press

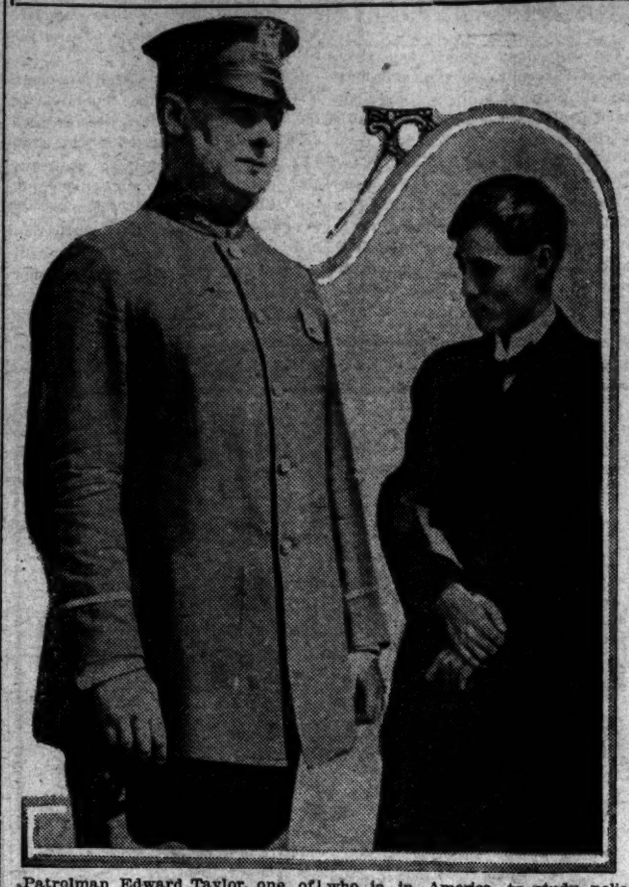
Hangchow, November 7.—The Stuart Memorial Church is the name of a new Church which has been formally opened to the public during the past three days. The church building is a handsome edifice, just completed. It occupies a commanding position in the vicinity of West Lake. Including ground and equipment and auxiliary buildings on the adjoining lot which will be used for class and social purposes the cost of the church has been $15,000. The initial gift toward this amount was contributed by Rev. G. W. Painter, a retired member of the Southern Presbyterian Station here, now eighty years of age and living in America. He devoted practically his entire savings to the enterprise. Generous contributions made at the last moment by Rev. J. H. Blackstone and Dr. D. D. Main made possible the opening of the church free of debt.

The church is a memorial to Dr. John L. Stuart, for forty-six years a worker in this city and in the surrounding country, who passed away three years ago. One of the pioneers in the missionary work of this city, Dr. Stuart was also one of its most active and progressive leaders to the last; in bringing about the most advanced recent movements in the Christian work of the city his influence was second to none.

An interesting and impressive feature of the opening exercises was the presence of Dr. Stuart's widow, still in active service and the participation of two sons, Rev. J. Leighton Stuart of the Nanking School of Theology and Rev. Warren H. Stuart, President of the Hangchow Christian College.

The dedication service of the church was conducted Sunday afternoon. The fiftieth anniversary of the mission was celebrated in the church on Monday afternoon, and on Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon receptions were tendered members and friends of the church and community.

Chinese Police Chief To Study American Methods



Patrolman Edward Taylor, one of New York's "finest," is seen here standing alongside of Chief Chang Wei, of the police force of Canton, who is in America to study police methods. From his expression, the Chief is probably thinking: "He'd make a fine traffic cop for Canton."

Hangchow Will Aid Tientsin by a Fete

Chrysanthemum Show, Besides Many Other Attractions, Is Being Arranged

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, November 7.—Elaborate preparations are being made for a Chrysanthemum Show to be held on Emperor's Island, West Lake, November 10 to 19, inclusive. A small admission will be charged and the proceeds will be devoted to the Tientsin Flood Relief Funds. Other attractions will be provided in connection with the Chrysanthemum Exhibit including Chinese and foreign music, plays, a military band, Punch and Judy shows, an exhibit of old Chinese paintings and books, and commercial exhibits which will be set up by different firms. Special arrangements are also being made for transporting visitors from the city across the lake to Emperor's Island. The enterprise was initiated by members of the Military Governor's staff by whom it is being sponsored. The Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Y. M. C. A., the Police Department, and other organisations are cooperating with the committee in charge.

Benefits in behalf of the Tientsin Flood sufferers are multiplying. The Y. M. C. A. led off with a presentation of the photo-play, "Civilisation," on two nights, which realised over $700 and was the means of bringing in contributions of old clothes amounting to nearly 500 garments. The Police Department followed with a benefit play in one of the theaters which ran for several days and realised over $4,000. Tickets are now out for a benefit concert to be given Saturday afternoon by the Union Girls' School. In addition the officials and Chambers of Commerce of the province have contributed over $100,000.

CHINESE ARCHITECTURE

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, November 7.—Mesdames Wheeler, Wilson, March, Stuart, and Scott of the Hangchow Christian College were hostesses yesterday afternoon of the Hangchow Missionary Association at its regular monthly meeting. The Association met in the home of Prof. and Mrs. W. R. Wheeler on the beautiful riverside campus of the college. The paper was read by Rev. E. Thompson, M.A., who presented an interesting and scholarly discussion of "Chinese Architecture."

Fantastics' Farewell

Tonight at the Victoria Theater the Fantastics will open a brief farewell season. A good program bristling with novelties will be given. In addition to many new songs, Leonard Nelson will repeat his clever characterisation of the soldier's complaint, "W'en are yer goin' away?" Billie Seaton will be heard in some new songs, as well as the favorite "Mississippi" and "Girls, if you ever get married."

Ray Traynor will give the "Three Trees" and also will sing the American recruiting song, "Over There." Fern French and Redhead Wilson will present an athletic comedy, called "The Burglar and the Maid." Ivy Aldous and Fred Keeley will introduce several new dances. Among these is a "Chair Dance" by Mr. Keeley and a novelty "Staircase Dance" by the two artists. Nellie Black, the gifted violinist, will unite with Elsie Black, the flautist, in a new musical act. Hilda Felstead will tell new stories and sing new songs. Bert Wiles will show what really can be done with a xylophone.

The booking is at Moutrie's. There will be a matinee tomorrow at 4.30, to which children will be admitted half-price.

Sir Valentine Chirol Backs Montagu's Trip

Expects Genuine And Straightforward Scheme For India's Betterment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 6.—Sir Valentine Chirol, in a letter to The Times, containing a long review of the situation in India, says that it is preposterous to suggest that Mr. E. S. Montagu foisted his visit on an unwilling Indian Government, or sought to impose on the Indian Executive a ready-made policy of his own. One real objection to his mission is that it will be very difficult to conduct just now a dispassionate inquiry in the politically over-heated atmosphere in India.

In some respects, the fact that the Secretary of State for India, for the first time, is proceeding to India on a mission of personal investigation, is surely all to the good, for, in the last resort, it is the Secretary of State for India who will have to persuade Parliament to divert to itself some of the powers he exercises on its behalf if any large measure of decentralisation is to be carried out in India and if any considerable readjustment is to be effected of the constitutional relationship between the Government of India and the Imperial Government.

The war has precipitated such a political ferment in India, partly healthy and partly very unhealthy, that it may pass human wit to devise any scheme which may satisfy all parties, but we may at least hope that, whatever scheme emerges from Mr. Montagu's mission, it will be a genuine and straightforward scheme, which, if it fails to gratify extravagant expectation, will fulfil in practice all that it may promise to the eye.

"Mr. Montagu is in no way a stranger to Indian affairs or India and the choice of his associates in his mission shows him not to have undertaken it in any narrow Party spirit, or with a mere desire to collect arguments in support of preconceived theories. He goes out as a responsible inquirer, at a very critical moment in the history both of India and the Empire and it seems to me, therefore, the duty of every patriotic Englishman at home and in India to wish him heartily God-speed on his momentous undertaking."

PROSECUTION DROPPED IN THE PASSPORTS CASE

Charges Against Four Foreigners Are Withdrawn At Norwegian Consul's Request

As a rather sensational repercussion in the forged passports cases—in connection with which convictions against the Chinese printers were quashed Wednesday, the charges against the four foreigners arrested last week were withdrawn in the Mixed Court yesterday.

It was stated that the prosecution was dropped at request of the Norwegian Consul-General, for reasons given him following the arrest of the men.

The men against whom charges had been formally brought in court were Max Kindler, E. M. Berthel and E. Josephi. Kindler was charged with causing Norwegian passports and dies to be forged, Berthel with forgery of a passport and Josephi with obtaining one of the false documents from Kindler, filling it out and disposing of it. Karl Koerner was the fourth man arrested in connection with the affair.

The case came up before British Assessor G. P. Byrne and Magistrate Waung yesterday, with Mr. K. E. Newman appearing for the prosecution, Mr. W. S. Fleming for Berthel and Mr. H. D. Rodger for Josephi.

"I am sitting here today as Norwegian Assessor," said Assessor Byrne, as the hearing was opened, "and as such I have been informed by the Consul-General for Norway, who instituted the proceedings, that for reasons upon which he has been approached since these arrests and which he considers justified, he does not wish to carry the matter further."

Mr. Newman stated in reply to the Court that he had received similar instructions from the Norwegian Consul-General and in consequence would ask that he be permitted to withdraw the charges, which was granted.

Mr. Eitzen, Consul-General for Norway, declined to comment further on his reasons for wishing the prosecution dropped. He stated however, that the passports matter was now at an end so far as he was concerned.

It will be recalled that at the beginning of the prosecution of the Chinese printers, Mr. Eitzen protested against the action going forward in the matter, because there were foreigners who should have been prosecuted and because the case should have come before the Norwegian Assessor.

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NEW U.S. LIBERTY MOTOR IS READY

American Engineering Brains Contributed To Perfect Engine For Air Supremacy

IT HAS PROVED SUCCESS

Flying And Altitude Tests Gratifying—Main Reliance Of U. S. Air Power

Washington, October 15.—The Liberty motor, the airplane engine upon which the United States is relying to establish definite air supremacy over the Germans over the battlefields of France, has passed its final test and is a complete and gratifying success, Secretary Baker has announced.

In his announcement, Secretary Baker told how all the best brains and business of American motordom had contributed their secrets and achievements to the government to produce the Liberty motor, which is to carry the thousands of American airplanes over Germany.

Brilliant Engineering Feat

"Probably the war has witnessed no greater single achievement," the statement says, and relates for the first time the story of design and construction of the new motor, which has added a brilliant chapter to American engineering records.

Secretary Baker says the motor is "now the main reliance of the United States in the rapid production in large numbers of high power battle planes for service in the war."

"In power, speed, serviceability and minimum weight," he continues, "the new engine invites comparison with the best that the European war has produced. The engine was brought about through the co-operation of more than a score of engineers who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency.

"Two of the best engineers in the country, who never before had seen each other, were brought together at Washington and the problem of producing an all-American engine at the earliest possible moment was presented to them. Their first conference, June 3, lasted from afternoon until 2:30 o'clock in the morning.

Worked In Room Five Days

"These two engineers were figuratively locked in a room in a Washington hotel and charged with the development of an airplane motor for use by American aviations over the battle fields of Europe. For five days neither man left the suite of rooms engaged for them. Consulting engineers and draftsmen from various sections of the country were brought to Washington to assist them. The work in the drafting room proceeded continuously day and night. Each of the two engineers in immediate charge of motor development alternately worked a 24-hour shift.

"An inspiring feature of this work was the aid rendered by consulting engineers and motor manufacturers who gave up their secrets under the emergency of war needs.

Made Good Their Promise

"The two engineers locked together in a hotel room in this city promised the government if given an opportunity they would design a satisfactory engine before a working model could be brought from Europe.

"A remarkable American engine was actually produced three weeks before any model could have been brought from Europe. It was promised this engine would be developed before the Fourth of July. Twenty-eight days after the drawings were started the new engine was set up. This was July 3.

"In order to have the engine in Washington and in actual running order at the Nation's capital on Independence Day the perfected engine was sent from a Western city in a special express car. The journey was made in twenty-one hours and four young men guarded the engine en route to Washington and personally attended to its transfer from one railroad to another.

"With the need for speed as an incentive, tools for building the first engine were made even before the drawings were finished on the assumption that they would be correct.

Twelve Factories Made Parts

"Parts of the first engine were turned out at twelve different factories, located all the way from Connecticut to California. When the parts were assembled the adjustment was perfect, and the performance of the engine was wonderfully gratifying. This in itself demonstrates the capabilities of American inventors when put to the test and when thoroughly organised for emergency work of this sort.

"One of the chief rules outlined at the beginning of the designing work was that no engineer should be permitted to introduce construction which had not been tried out.

Tests Proved Gratifying

"Both the flying and altitude tests of the new motor have been gratifying. One test was conducted at Pike's Peak, where the United States aviation engine performed satisfactorily at this high altitude. One of the engines, in an airplane, broke the American record in a recent flying test.

"While it is not deemed expedient to discuss in detail the performances and mechanics of the new motor, it may be said that standardisation is a chief factor in the development of the government's motor. Cylinders, pistons and every other part of the motor have been standardised."

Feng Has Mandate Lowering Lu Yung-ting

President May Decide Not To Antagonise Southern Military Chief

The proposed degrading of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting to an ordinary Chiangchun by the Cabinet was the result of a request by the new Kwangtung Tuchun, Li Yao-han, according to a Chinese report. The mandate lowering his rank has been drafted and sent to President Feng for his seal. The latter, however, announced that he will not be antagonistic to either Lu or Tuchun Tang of Yunnan unless it is absolutely necessary. Peking does not expect Lu will comply with the order to proceed to the Capital. On the other hand, it anticipates that friction will begin between Lu and Li as soon as Lu arrives at Canton.

Tuchun Fu Liang-tso of Hunan reports that the Shansi re-inforcements have been ordered to duty at Sianshan and Yungfung and requests the government to urge General Chang Ching-yao, commander of the Seventh Division, to proceed immediately with his troops.

Ni Shih-chung, the Anhui Tuchun, reports that his second expeditionary forces, consisting of twenty battalions under the command of Li Pei-chi and Chen Tu-siu, started for the fighting zone Wednesday by rail.

General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has declared his opposition to the appointment of Tuan Chi-kwei as Anhui Tuchun.

The $5,000,000 loan for flood relief work in North China has been passed by the Cabinet.

President Feng and the Ministers of the Cabinet will attend the inauguration ceremony of the National Council tomorrow at 9 o'clock in the morning. The President and Minister Tang Hua-lung are expected to address the assembly. Seventy-two members of the new body have reported their arrival.

In connection with the reported assassination of Yung Tao-yi, commander of the Woosung forts, it has been found that the report was the result of a rumor spread by a man named Pang Shih in order to engender bad feeling between the Woosung commander and Ma Hung-li, the aide of Commissioner Lu Yung-hsian. Pang has been arrested, court-martialed and executed by the Arsenal authorities, according to an announcement of the office of the Defence Commissioner.

Chengtu is Angered

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chengtu, Szechuen, October 23.—The Yunnanese attack last week on Neikiang when they were professing to be seeking peace has roused rather angry feelings. One and all realise that the Southerners are determined to give up nothing unless they are forced and to grasp as much more as they can.

It is said an exchange of views at once took place between the Generals in Command of the various divisions of the Szechuen army. Liu Tsung-hou, who has borne the whole weight so far of resisting the Yunnanese, asked that all the divisions take an equal share in driving out the invaders. As soon as this was agreed to and Chou Tao-kang, the Governor at Chungking, sanctioned the concentration of troops against them, he was ready. Liu thus put the responsibility on Chou. It required several days for the arrangements to be made but now the officials here say the Command has been given for all to move against the Yunnanese.

The Governor of Kweichow, it seems, has promised Chou Tao-kang not to assist the Yunnan forces. And this is regarded here as very satisfactory. It will confine the struggle to the two provinces.

The Chengtu people expect that Chang Piao-fang, the Taoyin of E. Szechuen, will come here as Civil Governor. He is a Chinputang man and so has a pull at Peking. If local stories are to be believed he has worked hard to get the post. Anyway he will be able to work in harmony with Chou Tao-kang and Liu Tsung-hou and that is the main thing. Szechuen wants peace. Trade is suffering badly; prices are high and the poor are feeling the pinch. The Government needs straightening out and all hope Chang will be able to do something to this end.

From Tatsienlu the word comes that the Szechuenese troops in Tibet aim at driving out the Yunnanese who garrison Hokow, Tatsienlu, Tsingchihsien, etc. The Yunnan Commander will maintain his hold as long as possible but if forced to go will retire by the small back road to Yunnan. For this he has already arranged.

Lu Yung-ting to Wuchow

Canton, October 31.—Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting will leave Nanning for Wuchow on November 1 in order to be in close touch with the present situation. General Lu expects to make an inspection tour of important districts in the two provinces.

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S MAIL IS HEAVIEST IN FRANCE

Letters From American Women And French Soldiers Fill Enormous Bags

Paris, October 9.—The heaviest mail bag of any person of France is probably that of Marshal Joffre.

The Marshal is between two fires. He still receives an enormous number of letters from women and children in America who assure them of their admiration. On the other hand, French soldiers at the front, both officers and poilus, keep up a running fire of correspondence with the Marshal on various subjects. Numerous secretaries carry out the Marshal's order that all letters must be answered.

All of Marshal Joffre's correspondence leaving the Ecole Militaire, where he has his office, is carried in French and International mails without postage. In lieu of stamps a small red seal—a circle in which two crossed Marshal's batons with the words "Republique Francaise, Marchal Joffre" carries the mail of the Marshal anywhere in the world.

GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED 37 OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

Aerial Torpedo Dropped Into Column Of Marching Teuton Prisoners

Paris, October 9.—German organisation and thoroughness has failed in one respect—that of marking on German airmen's maps the location of German prison camps in France.

Thirty-seven of his countrymen dead and forty-three badly wounded was the net result of one German aviator's recent carelessness. An official announcement, just issued, gives bare facts.

Here are the details: A squadron of German planes recently arrived over the coastline between Belgium and France on a bombing expedition. One of the airmen spied a group of hutments and detoured above. It was a prison camp full of captured Germans. The aviator shot an aerial torpedo. Below a column of prisoners were marching into camp after the day's work. The torpedo fell squarely in the center of the column. The destruction of life was heavy though no building suffered. Hence the French official announcement's wording "no material damage done."

Even Poodle Is a Dog, Rules The Magistrate

Wherefore Mr. W. Allanson Must Get A License And Pay A Fine, Too

A dog is a dog, pet or no pet, is the gist of a ruling made in the British Police Court yesterday by Magistrate King. And the ruling cost Mr. W. Allanson of 11 Haining Road some $6 or so.

Mr. Allanson was charged with keeping two dogs without a license and, further, letting one of them go about unmuzzled. He was willing to get a license for one, a black chow, but said that as the other, a Pekingese poodle, was a pet and only went out in a carriage with Mrs. Allanson, no license ought to be necessary.

"It is a dog all the same, is it not?" said the court.

"It is," said the defendant.

"Then it must have a license."

And Mr. Allanson was fined $6 besides.

Council Gives Permit For Imposing Funeral

Procession A Mile Long In Honor Of Shen Kung-pao on Nov. 18

The Municipal Council has given a special permit for the mile-long funeral procession to be given in honor of Shen Kung-pao on November 18. The procession will start from the Shen residence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It will go east along Bubbling Well Road and Nanking Road, turn into Kwangse Road, down to Foochow Road, along Foochow Road to the Bund and then to the French Bund where the body will be placed on a boat for Soochow. The remains will be placed in the family garden, Liu Yuen.

The Tramway authorities have signified their willingness to suspend traffic to allow free passage of the procession. In case the cars cannot be stopped, they will be driven at a low speed in order not to interfere with the procession while passing the roads.

The special permissions for using Nanking Road and the concession of the Tramway authorities were granted as a result of requests by Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fang, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, who told the Council that it was the wish of the whole merchant class of this port to do special honor to the deceased.

The late Mr. Shen was one of the most prominent Chinese of his time. He introduced the telegraph system and established the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, as well as cotton spinning and weaving mills and the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Works. He was also instrumental in the construction of railways and was an advocate of more educational institutions in China. He also worked for the reform of the currency system and the abolition of likin. He was one of the promoters of the Red Cross Society in China and was himself very liberal in giving funds to the poor and the destitute.

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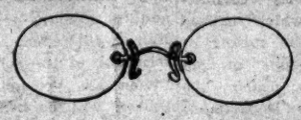
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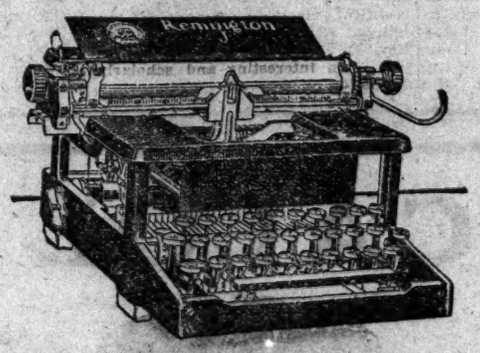

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SPORTS ◎ Latest News of Athletic World ◎ GOSSIP

Yangchow Sports

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Yangchow, Kiangsu, November 5.—Saturday, November 3, the Yangchow Interscholastic Athletic Association held its first track and field meet, on the grounds of the No. 5 Normal School.

The results of the meet were as follows:—

The Championship banner, to be competed for annually until one school shall have obtained it three times, was awarded to Kiangsu Province No. 5 Normal School. The order of point winners was:

	Points.
No. 5 Kiangsu Provincial Normal School	107
Mahan School	56½
No. 8 Kiangsu Provincial Middle School	25½
No. 1 Kiangsu County Commercial School	11½

The Yangchow City Magistrate presented six medals to the association, which were awarded one to each of the schools; one to Yang Hsi-ming, Mahan School, 19 points; one to Tsui Tsung-liang, Normal School, 14¾ points. Medals were also awarded to the winners of the greatest and second greatest number of points in each class.

The records for time were not very fast on account of the slowness of the track from the rain. Mr. S. T. Tung was referee. He proved to be a most efficient one, running off the events expeditiously. Only one protest was made against his decisions and that was disallowed.

This association of the Yangchow Middle Schools has just been formed. It is expected that one field and track meet will be held each year and also a series of football games and basket ball games and a tennis tournament.

Melbourne Cup Won By Westcourt; 5 to 1

English Cambridgeshire Goes To Brown Prince, Starting At 100 To 6

Reuter's Service

Melbourne, November 6.—The Melbourne Cup was run today, with the following result:—

Westcourt 1
L'Ingle 2
Wallace Isinglass 3

Twenty horses ran. Won by half-a-head; two lengths between second and third.

Betting: 5 to 1 against Westcourt.

London, November 7.—The Cambridgeshire was run today, with the following result:—

Brown Prince 1
Planet 2
Grand Fleet 3

Fourteen ran. Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Betting: 100 to 6 against Brown Prince; 100 to 7 against Planet; 20 to 1 against Grand Fleet.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S. V. C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, November 8, 1917.

No. 56. Headquarters Offices:—The Headquarters Offices will be closed during Race Week, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 12, 13 and 14.

No. 57. Municipal Challenge Cup: This trophy was won by Pte. C. Luthy of the First Reserves with a score of 61 out of a possible 75.

No. 58. Leave:—

One year's leave is granted to 2/Lieutenant H. M. Spence, Light Horse, from November 2.

Shanghai Races---Autumn Training

Thursday, November 8, 1917

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	½ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Black Diamond	JJ	35.4	1.14.3	1.49.2	2.23.1	2.55.2		..	..	32.1
Goldsand	boy	45.2	1.24.1	1.56.3				..	..	32.2
Wakefield	boy	38.2	1.17.2	1.54.3	2.31	3.02.4		..	..	31.4
Cranfield	HBM	chipped in last mile						..	..	31.4
Kronborg	GW	35.1	1.13.3	1.50	2.24	2.58.1		..	..	34.1
Cohasset	AC	30.4	1.04.1					..	..	33.2
Springle	JJ	35.2	1.12.3	1.48.2	2.23.2	2.55.2		..	..	32
Castlefield	RFS	39.3	1.18	1.54.1	2.28	3.01.3		..	..	33.2
Ashfield	HBM					3.02		..	..	34
Uganda	boy	35.4	1.09.3	1.42.2	(last ¾ of 1 mile whole time 2.17.1)			..	(c)	32.4
Silversand	WGC	40.2	1.17.2	1.49.2	2.22.3			..	..	33.1
Anglodane	SBS	46.2	1.23.3	1.57.2	2.30.2			..	..	33
Beaconsfield	RFS	35.1	1.11.3	1.46	2.20.1	2.54.4		..	..	34.3
Sandy	JJ	36.1	1.17	1.56.3	2.32.4	3.05.3		..	..	32.4
Star of Doon	EUR	38	1.15	1.48.4	2.20.4	(last mile of 1¼)		..	..	32
Hawkeye	AC	—	—	—	2.21			..	..	35.2
Father Xmas	boy	37.4	1.12.2	1.45.3	2.22			..	..	36.2
The Tout	boy		(Chipped in last ¾ miles)					..	..	35.2
Mottled	FV	37	1.11.4	1.40				..	..	34.1
Standard Dahlia	ESBR	37	1.11	1.43.3	2.15.2			..	..	32
Homefield	RFS	33.1	1.06	1.40				..	..	34
Kobe	boy	41.1	1.19.2	1.54				..	..	34.3
Domino	JJ	38.2	1.19	1.55.3	2.30	3.03.2		..	..	33.2
Jacobite	EUR							..	..	33.2
Oyster Bay	AK	37.1	1.12.4	1.47.2				..	..	34.3
Angostura	boy	37.3	1.11.2	1.46				..	..	34.3
Biplane	EUR	31	1.06	(last ½ mile)				..	..	35
Silverstreak	JJ	35	1.13.2	1.50.2	2.26.1	2.56.3		..	..	31.2
Valleyfield	RES	47.1	1.31.3	2.16.3	3.02.3	3.44.2	4.24.1	(cantering)	..	39.4
Royalsand	JIE	36.2	1.10.1	1.42.1	2.15.2			..	..	33.1
Northland	AK	37.2	1.14.1	1.50	2.23	2.57.2		..	..	34.2
Silver Fizz	JJ	38.4	1.15	1.49.4	2.24	(last mile of 1¼ whole time 3.01.2)				34.1
Cherry Tint	EUR				2.24.1	(last mile of 1¼ whole time 3.01.2)				34.2
Star	boy	36.2	1.10.2	1.44.2				..	..	34.2
Triumph	JIE	34.3	1.09.3	1.43.4	2.18.4	2.53.2		..	..	34.3
Jingle Johnnie	JJ	40	1.17.2	1.53.2	2.26	(last mile of 1¼)		..	..	32.3
Peckham	CCB			1.54	2.28			..	..	34
Carrickfergus	WGC		(cantered one mile in 2.34)					..	..	34
Mush	NWH	35	1.06.2					..	..	31.2
Brown Mouse	AK	39	1.18.2	1.54.2	2.29.3	3.01.3		..	..	32
Milkway	NWH	39.1	1.13	1.45.3				..	..	32.3
Wynona	FV			1.41	2.14			..	..	33

(C) = Cinders. All the others on the Sand.

Shooting

The annual rifle meeting of "B" Company, British, S. V. C. will be held on November 17, 18 and 19.

12 British Vessels Torpedoed Last Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:—The number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,384 and the number sailing 2,379. Eight vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk and six unsuccessfully attacked.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Kashima Maru ..... Nov. 17
From San Francisco
Ecuador ..... Nov. 17
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru ..... Nov. 9
From Seattle
Tokiwa Maru ..... Nov. 23

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Iyo Maru ..... Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Oct. 20
For Liverpool
Benrinnes ..... Oct. 21
Hirano Maru ..... Nov. 8
Hitachi Maru ..... Sept. 1
Kitano Maru ..... Oct. 14
For New York
Suruga ..... Aug. 1
Toyooka maru ..... Aug. 15
For San Francisco, etc.
Colombia ..... Oct. 13
Korea Maru ..... Oct. 1
Royal Arrow ..... Oct. 17
Siberia Maru ..... Oct. 18
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru ..... Oct. 1
Mexico Maru ..... Sept. 24
For Seattle
Inaba Maru ..... Oct. 11
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 17
Hazel Dollar ..... Sept. 3

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

A Wonderful Concert

One can write about last night's concert only in superlatives. It was one to be remembered—one to be rewarded, as it will be, by another next week. For Mr. Mirovitch, Mr. Piastro and Miss Last have agreed to give just one more concert next Friday night.

With a program such as last night's it is difficult to know of what to speak first, whether of the wonderful Moonlight Sonata, as played by Mr. Mirovitch, or Miss Last's beautiful "Un verde praticello" by Wolf Ferrari (from the "Jewels of the Madonna," if memory serves) or Mr. Piastro's personal triumph in Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscou"—a composition popular with violinists not only for its beauty but for the opportunities it gives for the tour de force, of which Mr. Piastro took due advantage and for which he got his due reward in applause.

Mr. Mirovitch grows in power with each time one hears him. In addition to the Moonlight Sonata, he played last night a delicate and subtle thing of his own, a Spring Song of alternate gayety and melancholy, and Liszt's wild and rather pagan "Campanella."

Miss Last, a distinguished and commanding figure, impresses one with one quality, a quality not at all common in singers—an intelligence, or rather intellectuality, in the use of her voice. It is not alone that she has a beautiful soprano of wide range and good timbre; it is that she has also what might be called a sense of valuations: as if she really knew the meaning of the things she sings—which most singers don't. One would like to hear much more of Miss Last. She was well accompanied by Mr. Harry Ore.

Altogether an evening for which music lovers must be grateful; and they showed it not only by their applause but the profusion of flowers that were sent to the stage.

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 9, 1917

The New York Election

JOHN Purroy Mitchel, the "Fighting Mayor" of New York, sometime Democrat, sometime Republican, this time the Fusion candidate, and according to Theodore Roosevelt, "the best mayor New York ever had," has according to Reuter's cable of yesterday been defeated for re-election by a hitherto practically unknown Brooklyn Democrat—Judge John F. Hylan.

Mitchel had made a fine record as mayor of the American metropolis and he was supported by most of the leading newspapers of New York, including The New York World, spokesman for the Wilson administration, The New York Times and The New York Sun. In addition he had the support of many prominent Republicans and Democrats, including former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and the last Republican presidential nominee, Charles E. Hughes.

Opposed to him were Hylan, the Tammany candidate, or regular Democratic candidate, Tammany Hall being the headquarters of the Democratic machine in New York city; William M. Bennett, the regular Republican candidate and Maurice Hillquit, the Socialist candidate. Bennett and Hillquit cut practically no figure in the campaign, although the former's candidacy probably hurt Mitchel far more than it hurt Hylan.

Hylan had the support or the Hearst papers, morning and evening, in New York and also the indorsement of the Independence League, a political organisation founded by Hearst. Both Mitchel and Hylan are Irish Catholics but as between the two, Hylan probably drew the bulk of the Irish Catholic vote. In fact, Hylan's election probably must be credited to the Irish-American and German-American vote of New York City. This great strength, backed by the most perfect political machine ever organised, Tammany, put him over. And Tammany Tiger this year, lean and hungry from having been long out of office, indubitably was fighting for its very existence. Another dfeat, which in this case would have meant four more years out of office, probably would have worked its dissolution.

It is impossible to judge to what extent war issues have affected the result. Mayor Mitchel in his address accepting the nomination tried to inject war issues into the campaign. He said, for instance:

"My answer is that I will run. I will make the fight one against Hearst, Hylan and the Hohenzollerns, against Murphy, Cohalan, O'Leary and all the Tammany crowd; against the corruptionists, against the disaffected, against the obstructionists and against the seditionists—against all those who would throw this city back into the corruption of police debauchery and graft, bad service, slovenly government, brutality and waste, which have characterised every Tammany administration that this city ever had."

Theodore Roosevelt and Charles E. Hughes, who were on the platform with Mayor Mitchel when he uttered this ringing denunciation of his opponents, loudly applauded the speaker, but The New York World, which was supporting Mitchel, promptly deprecated the injection of war issues into what it considered a purely municipal campaign. It said:

"The World does not believe that Judge Hylan's election would be a victory for Germany. Nor does it believe that anybody else believes it.

"Judge Hylan's election would be a victory for Charles F. Murphy, and that is bad enough. Why try to make it worse than it is? The only result of that kind of campaign would be to enable the German Government, in the event of Judge Hylan's election, to delude the German people still further by telling them that the Kaiser had gained another distinctive triumph in the New York elections, and that the greatest city in America had repudiated the war policies of the United States Government. We can think of nothing more mischievous than the 'American' issue that some of our Fusion friends are trying to raise. . . .

"The people of New York are not electing a war or a peace. They are electing a City Administration to govern this community during the next four years and spend more than $1,000,000,000 of public money. A Hylan victory will profit nothing to Germany, but it will give New York over to Tammany to be exploited for the next four years. If this town cannot be saved from Murphy rule by civic patriotism it is not likely to be saved by any other kind of patriotism."

Mayor Mitchel and his supporters kept on injecting war issues however, notwithstanding that Tammany declared its position with regard to Americanism to be unassailable. Judge Hylan declared himself for fighting the war through to an honorable finish and Tammany proved that it had supported President Wilson while Mitchel supported Hughes, and that every Tammany man in Congress had voted for the President's war policies.

In the end Tammany won. And whether the result is attributable to war issues or not probably never will be definitely settled, for New York has a habit of turning back to Tammany now and again, many New Yorkers claiming to prefer the free and easy rule of Tammany on the grounds that New York is the show place of America and that people from all over the globe go there for a good time, within reason, and should be allowed to have it.

In any event, Tammany has never been beaten when the opposition was divided, and probably the result now chronicled is due as much to the opposition's divided house as to anything else.

Correspondence

Trouble-Makers In Shanghai

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Having just returned from a trip home which embraced the South, East, North and West of the United States, the writer feels it worth while to comment upon one feature of the war situation in the United States which was outstanding and impressive and this was the nation-wide intolerance of verbal or written animadversions upon the countries on whose side we are now fighting. The license which in peace times park and street-corner orators have and freely exercise to berate and abuse each and all of the effete monarchies of Europe; the bitter anti-British propaganda which Irish orators continually keep alive; even the occasional editorial utterance expressing doubt, distrust or dislike of the deeds, aims or character of specific peoples or governments—all has been almost eliminated from the United States in so far as attacks upon Entente nations are involved. There has never been, I think, a period in the history of the United States when so thoroughly friendly a feeling towards England and the English existed throughout the entire country, and I have little doubt that reciprocally the same is true of English feeling towards the United States.

Hence it seems regrettable, besides being futile, that the American and British colonies in Shanghai should not, in so important a phase of the war, follow the lead of their respective home communities. We know of course that a nationalism intensified by an ocean-wide separation from the motherland, and the unavoidable local friction due to differing national characteristics and fanned by propinquity, render the problem more complex here than at home, but on the other hand the need in Shanghai of co-operation and mutual tolerance is increasingly expedient and may soon become imperative. The futility—even the unpatriotism—of doing otherwise than unhesitatingly follow home sentiment in discountenancing public and private manifestations of unfriendliness ought to be reason sufficient to influence the most recalcitrant. Those exemplars of impudent unrestraint, typical and fitly native denizens of a Shanghaiec microcosm, who project their anti-British or anti-American criticisms so boldly that they go far towards influencing national communities in many respects vacillating, divided and discordant, ought to be made to realise that the expression of anti-national prejudices of this nature is not proof of patriotism, but is in direct conflict with national wishes and interests. I am, Sir, Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH W. RICE.

A New Hospital Organisation At Work In Belgium

Not Only Medical And Surgical Efficiency Is The Aim, But Physical Restoration Of The Country Also

The Presse Medicale contains the first of a series of articles dealing with the work achieved by Dr. Depage and the Red Cross in restoring Belgium. M. Helme, who writes the text, which is beautifully illustrated, says that we can "see Belgium reborn by a sort of miraculous conversion from the smoking ruins of war." This is very well put, and his pleasant pictures of the new Belgium by the sea and the Ambulance de l'Ocean, with the studies of many diverse types of wounded—French, British and the Belgians themselves—enable the reader to realise those ancient and everyday virtues which are the present strength of the country. War, while it has changed so much, has not altered these.

By force of these virtues, and most of all by force of what is called the professional conscience, the love of work for work's sake, the passion for technical perfection, doctors and nurses of the Red Cross have built a pretty town on the dunes, a town consisting of a line of white, newly made villas, with the large hospital in the foreground of a picture which in its novelty and freshness reminds the American visitor of the spreading villages of Long Island. In fact, American influence is here, for one of the technical divisions of the hospital is in charge of an American surgeon, Dr. Simonds of Chicago.

According to the Press Medicale the public does not understand the feat the Belgian doctors have accomplished in making this new hospital and its dressing stations, the Ambulance de l'Ocean, what it is now, a superb organisation, more efficient in many ways than the medical branches of the armies in France. Dr. Depage seems to be one of the Napoleons of medicine who are organising victory for the Allies. Besides his work as surgeon, teacher, man of business, he edits a new scientific periodical devoted to the discoveries already made at the hospital.

The making of a new institution of this kind involves far more than the enlistment of sympathising doctors. It means a complex organisation to be created for the work of administration, for the training of experts, for the supply of non-professional services, transport, food, medicine and so forth. All this has to be carried out in a country where the work of restoration is rendered as difficult as possible.

Fortunately one detail is perhaps less difficult than usual. Transport of the wounded is facilitated by natural means. To the north the enemy bars the way to motor cars and motor boats, but east, south and west there is open country, and water meadows with their streams, and threaded by the several channels of the Yser, and intersected with many lesser streams of clear navigable water. The transport of the wounded through these meadows and dunes becomes less terrible, and is sometimes not without a certain beauty and comfort. There is in the paper a picture of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium meeting the wounded on the quay of one of the many shadowed streams. She is described in the narrative as a proficient in nursing, as one of the most noble figures in the great daily tragedy of actual war.

It might help to get the war into the right focus if one were to enumerate respectively some of the early losses in science and some of the recent gains, both in science and town building, in the Ambulance de l'Ocean and elsewhere. As to the former, there were the ruins of architecture and libraries, and the emigration of the classes who work, whether it takes the form of good housekeeping, tilling a field, writing a book, painting a picture or firing a big gun. All forms of national energy are meeting at the front, and inventors, painters, professors and writers are now turned shoemakers, gunners, masons and stretcher bearers.

M. Helme records the republication of an important medical journal, the Archives medicales Belges. As a sign of restoration it is hopeful, for even the revival of a single paper is significant. Another periodical, quite new, is La Panne, issued by a Belgian publisher. This, as M. Helme thinks, is a compact statement of renascent Belgium, which he believes to be a crystallisation out of the intellectual, social and spiritual confusions of this time.

The descriptions of the work in the new Belgian hospitals are scientifically remarkable, Dr. Depage has been able to enlist experts in surgery who only wanted an opportunity to develop new powers and elaborate new inventions. One of these most valuable is a method of treating hemorrhage. It has been found that a chemically pure substance of food known as peptone has the power to coagulate blood. A solution of peptone injected in cases of dangerous bleeding was curative in most of them. The experiments of Professor Nolf of the ambulance on the use of this substance in the hemorrhage of typhoid fever are the best of their kind. He also found that peptone was efficacious against blood poisoning after wounds.

Gas gangrene is another curious instance of the poisoning of wounds whose cause has been studied by Dr. Simonds. For some time surgeons have been lavishing their care and skill on a new treatment of this disease. Sugar had been used in the dressings, but Dr. Simonds has made the important discovery that the bacillus of gas gangrene and its spores grow most actively in the presence of sugar. The explanation of the evolution of gas in the muscles of soldiers affected with gangrene is that muscular tissue contains a form of animal sugar called glycogen. The proper treatment, according to these new annals of La Panne, is to cleanse the lacerated muscles of this substance.

In conclusion Mr. Helme says that the scientific world must combine to strengthen the hands of the new Belgian ambulance, which is being led with immense energy and fervor by Dr. Depage.

Sweden Unwilling To Be German Ally

She Uses The War To Free Herself From German Commercial Control And To Establish Independent Trade

(*By a Swedish Subject*)

The question, Does Sweden really want to go into the war with Germany? is asked every day and at every hour of the day, and it is a great pity that there are only so few to give a proper answer to it. Most decidedly not! Sweden wants to remain neutral, and it will pay all sacrifices necessary to remain neutral and retain its honor.

In the following I am going to show why Sweden does not want to join Germany in this war, which is absolutely and clearly nothing but a commercial war on the part of Germany under the powerful guard of its militarism.

Long before the war Germany had tried commercially to conquer Scandinavia, and especially Sweden, whose producing capacity and consumption by far exceeded Denmark and Norway together. In all the negotiations regarding commercial treaties between Germany and Sweden, the former country has always tried to obtain such advantages that Sweden, in case she had agreed, would have had to be entirely dependent on Germany. Sweden has such valuable export articles, especially its iron ore, that they have enabled her to force Germany down from her grasping policy.

German commercial life, however, has always found a very good market in Sweden, because of the cheapness of the goods which were shipped from Germany to Sweden. It hardly needs to be explained how industrial Germany with its enormous home consumption could produce all kinds of goods at much cheaper prices than those at which they could be produced in Sweden. The raw materials, which mostly came from transoceanic markets, reached Germany at a considerably lower rate of freight than at which they could reach Sweden. The labor market in Germany has always been cheaper than in Sweden, and thus one can understand, that even with an import duty in Sweden, the competition from "dumping" by Germany must have been very strong.

So the war came on. Sweden, first of all the neutral States, declared its neutrality and adopted forcible measures to defend it. Three-quarters of a million of armed and fully equipped soldiers stood during the first week of August, 1914, ready to act, in case any of Sweden's powerful neighbors on the other side of the Baltic should trespass upon Swedish territory. Sweden's little but very effective and highly trained navy was ready all along the coast to protect such places as could have been used for a possible landing of troops. The coast guard service had within twenty-four hours mined the entire coast from Haparanda down to Ystad and thence round the west coast up to the Norwegian frontier. Not a single ship, either Swedish or alien, could come within three miles distance from any part of the long shore of Sweden without being shot at. Sweden stood armed to the teeth, ready to fight for and maintain neutrality, and there was not a single man in the army or navy at that time who did not burn from desire to bleed for his country; but, fortunately for Sweden, such necessity did not arise.

Germany, falsely believing that Sweden stood more on her side than on the side of the Allies, repeatedly tried to violate the neutrality of Swedish waters, but every time she was repulsed. Many a time, when German heavy cruisers or destroyers held up English or other ships in Swedish waters, the little Swedish patrol destroyers—dwarfs comparatively with the big German ships—have enforced the neutrality of their country. These cases have not of ten been reported in America as Swedish newspapers did not boast of deeds which they considered to be the performance of simple duty, but now, when everywhere the neutrality of Sweden is put up for discussion, it is just as well to recall these facts. There have been times when the young Lieutenant in charge of a Swedish destroyer has made clear for action and aimed his little deck gun on the big German warships in order to enforce respect for Sweden's water rights; and at all times big and proud Germany has had to retire and leave her prey in the guarding hands of Sweden's neutrality.

This is how Sweden has acted there, where cannon and gun speak their deadly clear language. This is how Sweden has shown, with the risk of opening hostilities against Germany, that she did not want to go into the war as an ally of Germany. And, further, on the commercial side of the question, Sweden

(Continued on Page 7)

A Plain Word On Mrs. Besant

(*The New East*)

The Literary Digest has a column headed, "India's Home Rule Martyr," who proves to be Mrs. Annie Besant.

The Indian authorities have required the theosophist leader to take up her residence in a hill district, which, though excellent residentially, is not the scene of her ordinary labors. As our American contemporary is not the only paper unacquainted with Mrs. Besant and with India which is inclined to be a little high talutin' about her, we should like to say a plain word or two. We happen to be well acquainted with Mrs. Besant's career and have expressed admiration for the courage and public spirit she has manifested throughout her life. But when all due acknowledgment of her services is made, we find ourselves by no means disposed to accept the excessive valuation which she is herself disposed to place upon some parts of her work. Mrs. Besant has always had a genuine and praiseworthy sympathy with India, and her laborious devotion to public objects has no doubt enabled her to give many Indians a new conception of the deep interest which thousands of fellow subjects overseas take in the welfare of India. But it is none the less true that, like so many reformers of her type, Mrs. Besant lacks humor, is often bitter-tongued and is extremely self-centered. There was a time—the time of the Bradlaugh and Besant campaign on behalf of several causes—when the forces arrayed against liberty of thought and action were so well entrenched and often so vile that the biting phrases and cold intellectual force of the early Materialists had their work to do. The historian of the Victorian epoch must always acknowledge an obligation to the hard hitting of these pioneers who did so much towards the hewing down of the citadels of intolerance and smugness.

Happily, we have entered into a period when controversy may be vigorous without being virulent, when irony is more potent than abuse, when bitterness and self-assertion, instead of making way against the evil towards which they are directed, merely recoil upon the unkindly and cocksure. Those who would serve humanity today must be themselves humane, not to say urbane. There is no discovery of the twentieth century more serviceable than the part of humor and charitable feeling in effective argument. The Teutonic way in controversy, in which only one side of the case is considered, and that without good nature or a realisation of the fact that it is possible after all for a human being or a nation to err, has, alas, no geographical limitations. But it is just one of the things of which the enlightenment of the world is now trying to make an end!

The mark of the generation which is going is its narrow satisfaction with "facts." It was so busy collecting "facts" that it never analysed them—if it ever had the capacity for doing so. It is always a hard saying for the literal mind that the whole truth is not necessarily revealed by "facts." The devotee of "facts" looks without; the seeker after truth looks within. It is strange indeed that it should be necessary to have to say this in relation to a theosophist leader, but there are evidently such people as materialistic theosophists. Any-one who happens to be acquainted with the wordy pettiness which marked the relations of Madame Blavatsky's successor with other theosophical sectaries, may well be reminded of the truth that not everyone who says Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom. Anyone who has read Mrs. Besant's autobiography; anyone who has ever heard this remarkably able debater crush an inferior but obviously honest opponent; anyone, indeed, who reads Mrs. Besant's last speech in Madras, and marks the tone adopted by a woman who poses rather spectacularly as a spiritual leader, cannot fail to sympathise with the Indian authorities confronted with the problem of dealing wisely in Wartime with one of the ablest special pleaders of our day.

As a matter of fact the following official statement was made in September at the first meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla:

"The Government of India are prepared to recommend to the Government of Madras to remove the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant if the Government are satisfied that she will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of political agitation during the remainder of the War."

It will be the opinion of impartially-minded people that the Government has met the situation excellently. We have been not a little interested to see a protest—and a personal confession—in the Mohammedan "Mail" of Bombay:

"Would any administration, native or foreign, permit a vilification of their administration as is done by our friends here? Would Mrs. Annie Besant be allowed to say half as much against the administration of a native state as she says and writes against the Government in British India? We may observe for the information of our friends that we were banished from the Nizam's state on the mere *suspicion* of having written an article in which the Nizam's administration was criticised. We put it to those who resent the action of the Government in regard to Mrs. Annie Besant whether they can conscientiously declare that their writings did not inflame the public mind. This at the critical time of the War could not be tolerated, and it was the duty of the Government to put restraint upon them."

This is the more noteworthy in that the "Mail" it itself a critic of the authorities in every one of its issues.

The confidence which we have expressed as to the intention of the British Government to meet the reasonable claims of Young India has been justified by the news of the impending visit of Mr. Montagu, the newly appointed Minister for India. There could not be a better way of preparing for what is officially called

"The increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The idea is that Mr. Montagu's visit will save time in working out details. Another agreeable piece of news is the friendly reception given by the British Press to the memorandum on self-government written by a well-known Indian patriot, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, as he lay dying, and now published by a great Mohammedan dignitary, His Highness the Agha Khan. Mr. Gokhale's scheme provides for complete provincial autonomy. Each province is to have (1) an executive council of three British and three Indians, with a Governor from England, and (2) a legislative council, four-fifths of the members of which are to be elected. Above the provincial governments would be the Viceregal Cabinet of six, of whom two are always Indians. One of Mr. Gokhale's proposals, to grant commissions in the Army to Indians, has been already carried out. It will be interesting to see what will come of his highly original suggestion that German East Africa should be handed over to the Government of India for Indian immigration. Unless we are much mistaken, this is an idea which will commend itself to many students of Afrien and many of those engaged in dealing with the problems of administration in that continent. There is, of course, a considerable Indian population in British East Africa, and Sir Harry Johnston once told the present writer how specially valuable he had found Sikh troops in his work in Nyasaland.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

DON'T YOU HEAR THAT CHILD CRYIN'-
DO YOU THINK I'M DEAF? I'LL SEE WHAT'S THE MATTER.
WELL?
HE WANTED ME TO TURN ON ALL THE GAS JETS-
WELL- HOW DID YOU SUCCEED IN GETTING HIM TO STOP CRYING?
WELL-
I TURNED THEM ON FOR HIM!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

Stockholm is writ large over the recent government crisis in France. Ribot is the bete noire of the Socialists. Why? Because he unhesitatingly vetoed French participation in that child of the Soviet, the Stockholm Conference. If further indications were necessary of the attempt which is being made by Socialism to exercise the sway of a Caesar over the destinies of Europe, they could well be found in the events of the first week of September in Paris.

Farmers and orchardists in Southern California are said to be using persuasion to induce large numbers of Mexican laborers to cross the international boundary line and assist them in gathering the season's crops. Immunity from enforced military service has, it is reported, been promised. Those who know the Mexican peon may believe that the Californians have thoughtlessly reversed one of the inducements in their offer. Immunity from warfare, judging from the Mexican's past performances, would scarcely attract him.

The enemy within our gates—Mr. Lloyd George has said that the British people had a more dangerous enemy than Germany to deal with, and that was the drink traffic. He did not say it yesterday, nor yet the day before. There has been plenty of time to tackle that enemy once and for all, yet the Daily News had occasion, recently, to make the following remark: "The arrival of a ship at Tilbury from Canada with 2,000 cases of whiskey on board is presumably the latest comment on the food situation. It does not lack irony." It does not, indeed, when the country is within an ace of issuing sugar cards, and when even cards will not guarantee a fixed ration.

Senator Lewis put the matter of free speech, as applied to the United States, very simply and concisely, the other day, when he said to his official associates: "The country guarantees free speech to every American, but that man who uses free speech against America is not the American to whom free speech is guaranteed. In this country there can be no free speech to any man to destroy the freedom of his fellow man. There can never be liberty of speech to an American citizen to destroy the liberty of the American nation.

Concerning the like subject of the freedom of the press, it would be difficult for an executive to state the position of his Government more tactfully, and at the same time more plainly and firmly than was done, by President Wilson in a letter to an editor whose publication had been excluded from the mails. Referring to things, ordinarily innocent, being dangerous in time of war, the President wrote: "The line is manifestly exceedingly hard to draw, and I cannot say that I have any confidence that I know how to draw it. I can only say that a line must be drawn, and that we are trying, it may be clumsily, but genuinely, to draw it without fear or favor or prejudice."

The London Rocket has made its appearance on the Aldwych patch of waste ground. It is a plant which apparently has a predilection for such places, in fact it actually owes its name to the way in which it sprang up over the City ruins after the Great Fire of 1666. But as a veil to the deformities of "wastes," nothing comes up to the willow herb. Londoners had the opportunity of enjoying its purple waving masses in the same Aldwych site before the building of Australia House. It was a delightful note of color under blue skies in the white and gray of London stones.

A newsboy, in Chicago, who sought exemption from war service on the ground that his parents were dependent on his help, was found to possess more than $100,000. His petition was refused, of course, and interest in his case now centers, first, on how he made so much money, and second, on how he managed to keep his prosperity hidden from the street-corner politicians.

The Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri, perhaps in an effort to make the Commonwealth "safe for democracy," has announced its decision that a telephone subscriber, who is dissatisfied with the service rendered may so declare, even with emphasis, to the operator at "Central." It appears that one individual, probably without provocation, attempted to indulge this assumed right, and was promptly deprived of any service at all. Now his telephone is to be reinstated, and with it a continuing license to assert his inalienable rights. It is not unlikely, however, that the experience has been as valuable to the subscriber as to the company. One seldom upbraids himself for having said too little.

WAR ON THE WAISTCOAT

(From the Clothing Designer and Manufacturer.)

Why a vest in a man's suit? Is it a necessity; does it give comfort; does it help appearance? Many men do not wear vests. The vest bought with the suit is often put aside and never worn. It is uncomfortable, it has a way of working up and compelling the wearer to pull it down. The vest takes away the attractiveness of the shirt. Most young men wear fancy shirts and want to display them.

The practical points of the vest are the pockets, but are they worth the inconvenience and the cost? As for warmth, that can be acquired in other ways. A slightly heavier underwear answers the purpose. Where the vest is worn it is because of habit or because it goes with the suit. The buyer little thinks that he is paying from $2 to $4 more because of it.

The vest probably came into use to hide the stiff shirt front, at least that part of it which it was not desired to be exposed. When ornamental shirts were worn up to the time of 1840 in this country it is to be noted that the waistcoat does not appear. Today with the neat, dressy, comfortable shirt there is no utilitarian or esthetic reason for the vest. If it is dispensed with in the summer it can with equal advantage be dispensed with in winter.

At this time there is even a stronger reason for banishing the vest. With wool at famine prices, with the labor scant and high, with the Government recommending rigid economy in clothes, the vestless suit would be a find. It would go far toward restoring normal buying, as the saving of the vest would substantially reduce the cost.

The vestless suit! Here is a real reform, a saving worth the serious attention of conservationists.

Sweden Unwilling To Be German Ally

(Continued From Page 6)

has shown that she wanted to use her time to make herself independent of German influence. She has started many, many new industries in goods which were formerly imported from Germany. She has opened up a direct trade with transoceanic markets in order to accustom these countries to the fact that Sweden is a big market in itself and does not need the protection of Hamburg or Bremen or any other German seaport. Thank God, the days of the Hansa are past. Germany has made tremendous efforts during the war to influence Swedish manufacturers and Swedish merchants to import part of German machinery, assemble it in Sweden, and ship it as Swedish manufacture to foreign countries. Germany has bid generously for such services, but Sweden has resisted the temptation. Sweden has grasped the situation in its right light, now or never, and so German manufactures, German patterns, German well-known types have had to stand back for the duration of the war, and, in the meantime, Sweden has tried to cut Germany out of the big transatlantic markets. Sweden has worked up its industrial capacity to a considerable speed and value. Swedish goods have always stood for quality, and so they do still. And when the war is over Sweden hopes to find that her new markets will appreciate Swedish endeavors during war time, and that peace time will bring a continuation of trade—a continuation which will be able to compete with Germany, because the war-time prices have fully paid the high starting costs which every industry has found it so difficult to overcome.

These are some of the conditions of Sweden's position in this war. These are some of the reasons why Sweden does not want to go into the war with Germany; and throughout Sweden no responsible man wants to involve his country in a war only to "help Germany." Such motives do not exist. Sweden and the Swedes stand for neutrality. The old warfaring blood of the vikings has been boiling at a high temperature all during this war. The Swedes do not like to stand watching when fight is all around. But they are too civilised to go into the war only for war's sake. As long as Sweden's neutrality is respected, Sweden will keep out of war, and America will surely respect such an attitude.

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Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

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Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 115 Sa.
Union of Canton	Tls. 740 B.
Yangtsze	$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 11 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shelf"	107s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 21 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 95 Sa.
International	Tls. 90 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Lao-Kung-mow	Tls. 70 Sa.
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 110
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Suiter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$85 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14
Majo Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15
Liewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10.10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9¾ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.70 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼ Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 11 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 7½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16 B.
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Samagagas	Tls 0.85 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7.45
Semanbu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Semawang	Tls. 12½ S.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sunget Dua	Tls. 10
Sua Mauggis	Tls. 7
Shai Kajantan	Tls. 0.77½ Sa
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 18¾ B.
Ulbori	Tls. 2 B.
Wangbo	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cuity/Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 63½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21 B.
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Shanghai, November 8, 1917.

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Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
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@ 72.7=Mex.	$1.41
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	230
Bar Silver	41⅞
Copper Cash per tael	1792
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/1=Tls.	4.95
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$6.81
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	44d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$476⅛
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/1
London	Demand	4/1
India (nominal)	T.T.	283
Paris	T.T.	556
Paris	Demand	557
New York	T.T.	96½
New York	Demand	96⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	70½
Japan	T.T.	53⅜
Batavia	T.T.	224½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s Cdts.	4/2⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/2⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/3
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/3⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	578
New York	4 m-s.	100⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls. 4.30	@ 4/2⅛		£1
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,, 1	No quotation	Marks	†5.21
,, 0.90	@ 99⅜	Gold	$1
,, 1	@ 51⅜	Yen	2.15
,, 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.49
,, 1	@ 714†	Roubles	7.95
,, 1	@ 4.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, November 8, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 70.00
Telephones Tls. 80.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 9.75
Chemors Tls. 1.20
Dominions Tls. 9.25
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.77½
Tebongs Tls. 19.00

Unofficial

Ewo Cotton (pref.) Tls. 95.00
North China Ins. Tls. 115.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, November 8, 1917.

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U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 6.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£.	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	125	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	130	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1s. Extra in flask) Nom.	20	10	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 2½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	262	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	262	15	0

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

A ROYAL AUTOPSY: DELAYED 200 YEARS

Swedish Surgeons Seek To Learn If Foreign Foe Or Traitor Shot Charles XII

MURDER THEORY LONG HELD

It Had Its Origin In The Fever Ravings Of Siquier, The King's Aide-de-Camp

Stockholm, (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—An autopsy on Charles XII., Sweden's warrior King, killed in battle almost 200 years ago, to determine whether the shot through the temples which caused his death came from the enemy's lines or from an assassin among his own men, has just been made here in an effort to clear up one of the mysteries of history. If the bullet entered the right temple it would indicate that it came from Fredrikshald fortress, before which the King's forces lay intrenched, while a shot from the opposite direction would show that it was fired by traitor in his own ranks.

The surgeons who are conducting the investigation have not yet announced their conclusions, and will not until they have made an effort to fit together the pieces of bone taken from the wound, but the indications are that the bullet entered the right temple and came, therefore, from the enemy. The wound on the right side is comparatively small, as if made by an entering shot, while the left temple was blown entirely away, and the left side of the skull shattered, as would naturally be by the missile as it emerged.

The King's body was examined in the old Knights' Church, where it lay in a simple coffin. It was covered with a linen shroud, with the arms at the sides, the fingers meeting across the waist, the hands incased in faded yellow gloves. On the head was a laurel wreath, placed there on the day in January, 1719, when he was buried.

The wound, covered by patches of linen, was found to consist of a cleft in the skull, beginning at the left corner of the left eye and extending at an angle of about forty-five degrees upward to the right for about three inches. A triangular piece of bone, loosened by the bullet, was still held in place by the skin. It was marked by a deep depression.

According to contemporary accounts of the King's death, he entered the trenches the evening of December 11, 1718, and went to a point opposite a Danish battery. With him were the engineer who had planned the trenches and Siquer, the King's aide-de-camp. As Charles lay on the parapet of the trench, his head and shoulders exposed, an enemy cannon fired a load of grapeshot, which killed him.

No question that a grapeshot was the cause of his death ever arose until a year later, when Siquier, while in a delirium of fever, said that he had murdered the King. When he recovered he was horrified at his own ravings and denied until his death that he had killed the King. He died in poverty. Voltaire, who investigated the affair, reached the conclusion that the fatal shot could not have been fired by Siquier, and must have been grape. The murder theory, however, once started, has persisted down to the present time.

CITY BANK HOPEFUL OF AFTER-WAR WORK

Says Prophecies Of Universal Poverty And Bankruptcy Likely To Go Astray

New York, Oct. 2.—The National City Bank, in its monthly circular on business conditions, takes a much more hopeful view of the probable conditions after the war, in the so-called reconstruction period, than other authorities have recently taken.

"Everywhere there is anxiety as to the effect of debts upon industry and living conditions after the war, but it is noteworthy that in all countries the people are busy with plans for reorganisation and development," it says. "It is generally recognised that the main problem is that of getting the people back to work. If the industries can be put on their feet promptly, the fiscal problems can be handled. The early forecasts of war finance went astray because they assumed that the war expenditures would be taken out of capital, but that has been true only in minor degree. The bulk of the war expenditures consist of labor and of supplies of current production.

"A year of war means that the work of the year has been to a great extent expended unproductively. It has been lost. But the stock of fixed accumulated capital, in the form of implements, tools, equipment, railways, factories, houses, &c., by means of which wealth is produced and trade is carried on, has not been destroyed except in limited districts. It is for this reason—because the wealth-producing capacities of the countries remained—and because the energies of all peoples were enormously stimulated, that the prophecies of an early end of the war through exhaustion have failed.

"For a like reason the prophecies of universal poverty, industrial prostration, and general bankruptcy after the war are likely to be astray. The world never has very much consumable wealth on hand; its wealth is in the equipment for production. It never does very much buying with money; the purchasing power of every country is in its own powers of production. As soon as the industries of every country can be put in order and started, as soon as everybody can be got to work and earning something, and trade can be reorganised, markets will be re-established and conditions will naturally become normal.

"It is time to stop talking about war debts as though all payments upon them were to be sunk in the sea. The expenditures which created the debts were unproductive and the wealth to liquidate the debts must be created in the future, but when it is created it will not be consumed or lost to society by being passed through the Government Treasuries and into the hands of the debtholders. That is an error due to the persistence of the idea that wealth is of no value to anybody but those who hold title to it.

"In all the warring countries the period immediately following the war is looked forward to with more or less apprehension. It is recognised that the months following demobilisation, until the men who are leaving the armies are located in regular employment, and until the industries are reorganised and have found a regular outlet for their products, will be a critical time. The trade of the world is disorganised and will have to take shape again. May there not be a period of hesitation, confusion, unemployment, and depression?

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, Oct. ?.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight exclding cost of packing for export.	Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. Oct. 25, 1917.	Week ending Thursday, Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected		55.00	22
,, Seconds		45.00	
Buffalo hides, No 1 10-60 lbs		22.00	638
,, 2 10-60 lbs		18.00	
Hankow Goatskins, 50-30-20 %, 70 % Firsts		—	1,805
Wanhsien Goatskins, 70 % Firsts			
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		13.75	4,353
Green China Grass, Szechuen		14.50	
Jute (Abutilon)		6.35	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		15.10	608
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		13.00	
Animal Tallow		13.55	324
Gallnuts, Usual shape		21.25	458
,, Plum		24.50	
Cotton Liho		25.00	23,419
,, Shensi		29.00	
Hankow Bristles, Rifflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	—	—
4¼" 4½" 5" 5½" 5½" 6"	6 6 6 8 1 1 ¼ ¼ %—100%		
Sesamum Seed, White		5.20	825
,, ,, Yellow			
Yellow Beans		—	30,113
*Broad Beans		1.28	
White Peas		2.18	5,682
Sesamum Seed Oil		—	—
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	1,208
,, (shelled)		—	2,039
Groundnut Oil		—	—
Wood Oil		15.60	11,456
Tea Oil		14.50	123
Bean Oil		10.50	20
Rape Oil		11.00	—
Hen Albumen		102.00	215
Hen Yolk, liquid, 2% Boracic		—	2,579
Antimony Regulus		100.00	504
Antimony Regulus		235.00	1,260

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to the 31st October, 1917, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—(Last issue for the Season.)

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports
Season 1917 X 18	9,585,859 lbs.	4,113,393	lbs.
,, 1916 X 17	17, 66,903 ,,	7,508,681	,,
,, 1915 X 16	22,294,025 ,,	7,437,295	,,

	Total 1917-18.	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.
Via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain	9,680 lbs.	4,809,345 lbs.	7,505,940 lbs.
,, United States and Canada.	7,677,616 ,,	5,288,752 ,,	3,937,131 ,,
,, Continent	444,947 ,,	72,253 ,,	67,844 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	5-1,539 ,,	2,532,989 ,,	3,786,488 ,,
,, do via North	3,156 617 ,,	6,002,825 ,,	9,366 213 ,,
,, Shanghai	494,897 ,,	1,715,900 ,,	1,960,481 ,,

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: "ASTOR."

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, November 6.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consuls 2½% for account	£55⅝
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76⅛
Bar Silver (Spot)	44⅛d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4⅛%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	31.95d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.55d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans	21.70d.
Plantation Rubber November	2s. 8d. Paid.
Deliveries China Silk	41 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	6 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	15 Bales
Tone of Tea Market: Quiet.	

Amusements

TONIGHT

Friday, November 9th

NO

Performance

AT THE

OLYMPIC

THEATRE

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Tonight Tonight

at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Showing

The New and Powerful Mystery Play IN THREE PARTS

"THE PHANTOM BANDIT"

(A Sequel to the Famous "Zigomar")

"Willes Has A Lucky Escape"

Amusing Two Parts Comedy

Tonight: Farewell Performance of

MARIANI AND COMPANY

Presenting

TWO NEW SCREAMING ONE-ACT COMEDIES

Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

Saturday:

"The Phantom Bandit"

Sunday:

"The Crimson Stain Mystery"

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th Showing the First two Episodes of the Stupendous Serial in 30 parts

"THE GIRL AND THE GAME"

Featuring "Helen Holmes"

The Empress of Dare-Devilry

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 7, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917. $	1916. $
Gross Receipts	31,556.46	30,689.10
Loss by currency depreciation	6,833.17	5,933.95
Effective Receipts	24,723.29	24,755.15
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.19	29.47
Car Miles run	72,129	76,523
Passengers carried	1,429,397	1,466,658

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Nov. 9th, 10th and 11th.

THE RUSSIAN CABARET CONCERT PARTY

THE RUSSIAN CABARET CONCERT PARTY

M. Khmarin Impersonator — **Mdlle. Svetch** Dancer — **Mdlle. Davidova** Operatic Soprano.

A clever and talented band of artists.

Our Star Drama "PRINCESS NADINA" Our Star Drama

A wonderful story of hypnotism and tragedy.

Pathe's British and American Gazettes

The weekly armchair tour of the world.

"The Flora of Japan

a charming flower study.

"Too Much Excess is a Great Fault"

A dainty French comedy.

Time and prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's.

MATINEE, Saturday, November 10th, at 5 p.m.

"Sunshine and Gold"

Gold Rooster Play. Featuring Baby Marie Osborne.

MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.

"Mystery of the Double Cross"

11th and 12th Episodes, Four Parts.

Commencing Monday, November 12

RICHARD AND GLADIE

Presenting latest ballroom dances, also imitation of Charlie Chaplin not on the screen, but 25 minutes of comedy by Bell Chaplin.

"The Great Idea"

SHANGHAI IN A LOOKING GLASS

A Variety Entertainment Including an Exhibition of

Local Cinematograph Films

will be given in the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Saturday, Nov. 10 and Wednesday, Nov. 14 at 9 p.m.

All expenses having been privately subscribed, the **Gross Income** from the performances will be devoted to the **British Women's Work Association and French War Charities** respectively.

Prices $3.00 and $1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Now Open

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT AT 9.15

Farewell season of the

FANTASTICS

PRESENTING

Tonight in addition to several new songs

LEONARD NELSON

Will repeat his great characterisation

"W'en are yer goin' away?"

Written specially for him by Corporal Norman Campbell.

Fern French and Redhead Wilson

in an acrobatic comedy

"The Burglar and the Maid"

Ivy Aldous and Fred Keeley

for the first time in their novel

"Staircase Dance"

Billie Seaton and Ray Traynor

in new songs and stories

and

Nellie Black **Hilda Felstead**

Elsie Black **Bert Wiles**

in

New Music and New Comedy

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.30 P.M.

Children Half-price to all parts of house.

Complete Change of Programme

Prices $3, $2, $1. Booking at Moutrie's

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haipheng	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
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W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Dejember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Langsa	Semarang	
Kota-Radja	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE; PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve	Yen 2,800,000
Deposits	Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nilhama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 2359 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.					*20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	Penza	13.30					13.00
Java Ports	Tjipanas	15.00					14.30
Japan			17.00				
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			14.00				
River Ports	Loongwo	21.00					21.00
E'ope via N'saki & V'vostock	Penza					B14.30	14.15
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza					D 3.3	3.00
Chinwangtao	Yado maru	21.00					21.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m.	18.					17.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	17.00		16.30	17.0.	21.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00				
Hankow			17.00				
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00				
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			*21.00				17.00
Chefoo			17.00				
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00				
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00			17.00		18.30
Chefoo and Newchwang	Hoihow	21.00					21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	21.00			16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		12.30					11.30
River Ports	Poyang	3.00					21.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Venezuela	15.30					13.00
Weihalwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			17.00				
Sunday Nov. 11.							
E'pe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00				17.10
Weihalwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30					8.00
River Ports	Kiangkwan	21.00					21.00
Monday, Nov. 12.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00			18.00		17.30
Japan			17.00				
Weihalwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Yingchow	10.30	10.30				10.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	21.0			16.30	17.00	21.00
Hongkong			17.00				
Wednesday, Nov. 13.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru					03.00	8.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Esang	8.30	9.00				8.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		7.00				17(12)
Thursday, Nov. 14.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A2'.00			18.00		17.3.

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

*British Post Office will be open between 8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Saturday, November 10.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
B Money letters and parcels 11 a.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. and money orders 0.30 p.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will e closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	1.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangai) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	8.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangai), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.30
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train. 2 p.m., Sundays only.	
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.00
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 1.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao	3.00 11.00
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00 11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 3.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.30
Tatwan, Nanlwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00 11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Oct 13	Singapore	Brodholme	3679	Br.	S.I. & C. S. Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3866	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Nov 5	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Nov 7	Japan	Choko maru	1151	Jap.		HYPW
Aug 8	Hongkong	Dickmer*	1651	Ger.	H.D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 2	Japan	Don Nell	1344	Am.	P. & Co.	HSWGC
Nov 7	Japan	Dairen marn	249	Jap.	Dowell & Co.	PWK
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H.D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 3		Grayson	1618	Am.	B.A.T. Co.	PWW
Oct 30		Harold Dollar	2898	Br.	R. Dollar	J III
Nov 6	Foochow	Haean	1359	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
Nov 6	Ecbing	Irene	888	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 1	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	UB
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	UB
Oct 31	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Nov 2		Nikkai maru		Jap.		
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	G.N.T. Co	7p
Nov 7	Vladivostock	Penza	2679	Rus.	R.V.F.	9p
July 30	Tsingtau	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	Int. D.W.
Oct 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	696	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.	9p
Nov 7	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 19	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co,	YZPDW
Nov 7	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. B. B. Ott.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Transide, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Remusat, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. J. Abraham, Miss Maria dos Santos, Capt. G. B. Eldridge, Messrs. Bowman, A. B. Forbes, D. MacKintosh, A. E. Abraham, A. Moses, and S. E. Nissin.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P M S S Co
" 13	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 19	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 26	"	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov	9	5.00 Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
	10	7.00* Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	11	10.00* do	Chikugo maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
"	16	11.00* Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
"	17	" Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N Y K.
"	18	11.00* Kobe and Yokohama	Hashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	18	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap	N Y K.
"	19	" Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov	9		Java Ports	Tjipanas	Dut. H-C T Co.
	21	1.00	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap. N Y K.
	23	noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov	9	D.L.	Amoy & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
	9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
"	9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi N.S.S.Co
"	10	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	10	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
"	10		Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap. O. S. K.
	11	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	Br B. & S.
	13	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br B & S
"	15	D.L	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br B. & S.
	17	..	Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov	8	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
	9	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap S M E
	10		Chinwangtao direct	Yodo maru	Jap. K.M.A.
	11	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S
	11	D.L	Chefoo & Newchwang	Holhow	Br. B. & S.
	12	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
	13	3.00	W.h w C'foo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
	13	0.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap. S M. R
"	13	10.00*	Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co
"	14	11.00*	Antung	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
	14		Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
	15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov	9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
"	9	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	9	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
	10	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br	B. & S.
	10	M.N.	do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	10	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
	11	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	12	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co
	12	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	12	M.N	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	13	M N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	13	M N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	13	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
	14	M.N	do	Nyankin	Br.	B. & S
"	14	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
"	15	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov	8	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.	KLYW
	8	Hongkong	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
	8		Tjipanas	5636	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co.	
	8	Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
	8	Hankow	Loongwo	2863	Br	J.M. & Co.	SHW
	8	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
	8	Japan	Unkai maru	1268	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
	8	Hankow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov	8	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
	8	do	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	8	do	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.
	8	Tientsin	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
	8	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M. & Co.
	8	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.
	8	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtei	1268	Chi	C.M S N.Co
	8	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	8	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, November 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Friday, November 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Friday, November 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Sulyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from C. M. Central wharf on Saturday, Nov. 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, November 14, at about 12 o'cock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui Capt. J. S. DeWolf will leave on Friday, November 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 9, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on November 10, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh. will leave the French Bund on Sunday, November 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 15, at dayight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 21, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, chartered s.s. Yodo Maru November 10, For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, November 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Streamer Holhow, Capt. A. V. Harrison, will leave on Sunday, November 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 12, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 13, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, November 14, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel No. 77.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping Nov. 14, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru. Capt M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 25, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI. KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at ———— Though Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany everland shipment. The lander will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-28 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ...Nov. 10	S.S. ECUADOR .....Nov. 17
S.S. ECUADOR ....Dec. 7	S.S. COLOMBIA ....Dec. 15

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA .....Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA .....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, Nov. 13
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Nov. 9, Nov. 10

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Nov. 23, Nov. 25
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Nov. 5, Nov. 8
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 19, Nov. 21

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Spring and Summer
bookings are now being made.

There is every indication that travel home next year will be unprecedentedly heavy, and, all those contemplating the trip are warned to mature their plans as early as possible, and arrange for necessary berth reservations.

Round trip tickets are good for twelve months, and are interchangable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Nov. 26, 1917
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent,*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building.
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19, JAN. 29, APR. 13,

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17, MAR 31,
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Br g-b.	..	..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	do	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	38	Brown
6 P	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 25

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y Yui,	Nov. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Nov. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 20
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 24

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Nov. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 26

FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 19, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	845	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1988	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3 B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2024	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2041	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1313	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	553	dep. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1432
1657	1159	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1350	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	
1032	1455	2235	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	
				500	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
				632	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.
				810	1410	2100	
				708	1302	1952	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

News Brevities

The Exchange Banks will open at 9 a.m. and close 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.

* * *

Through a curious misunderstanding it was announced yesterday that Mr. W. H. Schwerin, "president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company," was in Shanghai. The Mr. Schwerin who is here is not of the former Pacific Mail, whose initials are R.P., but a Pacific coast business man.

* * *

Sunday being the birthday of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy, there will be a reception at the Italian Consulate-General, 112 Bubbling Well Road, between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., when Consul-General De' Rossi and his staff will receive the Italian residents and their friends.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. McMichael was a passenger for Hankow by the I.C. str. Tuckwo yesterday.

* * *

Mr. H. G. Browning, of the International Export Co., Hankow, left on November 2 for service in the war area in connection with the Chinese Labor Battalions.

* * *

Mr. W. B. Lunt, of Shanghai, who volunteered for active service, has been assigned to the U. S. Army Transportation Department and is stationed at Norfolk, Va., according to word received here.

* * *

The inventory being taken of the contents of the former German Club will be continued this morning. Mr. S. K. Chen, chief secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, is supervising the work.

* * *

The local Chinese authorities have been instructed by the Cabinet to hoist the national colors tomorrow, upon the occasion of the inauguration of the National Council.

* * *

An explosion was heard yesterday evening at 7 o'clock in the neighborhood of Fokien and Foochow Roads. A bomb of the tin can kind was hurled in the alleyway next to the teashop known as Ching Lien Ko. Some glass was broken as the panic-stricken inmates of the shop rushed through the exits, but no-one was hurt.

* * *

Dr. L. B. Kline, now commissioned in the U. S. Reserve Corps and on his way to France, has reached Hongkong from the Philippines, where he has spent five years in medical work. He organised the Christian Hospital at Vigan, which was turned over to native control on his departure. During his stay in the Islands he performed over a thousand major surgical operations.

* * *

The public is informed that, owing to the length of the program, the performances at the Olympic Theater on Saturday, November 10, and Wednesday, November 14, will commence at 9 o'clock sharp, instead of 9.15 as previously advertised. For the convenience of those who have been unable to secure reserved seats, it is also announced that there is a good number of unreserved seats at one dollar, and these may be obtained at the doors, which will be opened at 8.30.

* * *

A thief took a big chance last evening when he snatched a couple of diamond and pearl head ornaments off a Chinese lady at the corner of Canton and Kiangse Roads, a particularly busy corner. The dame was portly, but, if she could not run, she could scream—and certainly did. The thief dived up the first alleyway and under a table in a kitchen, but the bayonets of four policemen and the strong arm of a foreigner who had joined in the chase soon had him out. After that, it took a good ten minutes to find the jewels secreted in his wonderful raiment.

* * *

A copy of the new Hongkong Dollar Directory for 1917 has just been received. It contains among matters of general information a map of the colony, items of interest, transportation fares, postal notices, typhoon signals, a list of men now at the front and a roll of honor. Section II forms the Office and Club List and embodies the personnel of the Government Offices, Army, Navy and Local Defence, the Foreign Consulates, Clubs and Associations, Schools, Churches, etc. Other sections comprise a Business and Ship Directory, a Who's Who and a Residential List. Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson is the head of the Dollar Directory Co. and Messrs. Kelly and Walsh Ltd., are the printers.

War Hospital Work Is Topic of Address

An interesting explanation of hospital work in the war and particularly of that branch dealing with the re-fitting of artificial limbs was given before the Union Church Ladies' Society Wednesday afternoon by Dr. H. Couper Patrick. A Pathe film, showing the fitting of artificial limbs and the wonderful dexterity with which their owners learn to use them, was an excellent adjunct to the address. The subject held a particular interest for the ladies as their annual December sale this year is to be in aid of the Princess Louise Hospital for Limbless Soldiers and Sailors.

Referendum to Decide Australian Recruiting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 7.—The Commonwealth Government has decided to hold another referendum on the question of conscription.

BIG MONEY TEMPTS JAPANESE SAILORS

More Than 1,500 Have Deserted Since Outbreak Of The War

Tokio, Oct. 30.—Induced by tempting wages, many Japanese seamen are deserting their ships in foreign lands. More than fifteen hundred have quit from the beginning of the war, until the end of September this year, according to an investigation by the Department of Communications.

More than two-thirds of these desertions, or 945, are reported by Japan's three leading shipping firms, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Most of these deserters are now working on foreign steamers, but a number of them are now without work in foreign lands, it is learned by the authorities in Tokio.

As there is a great demand for skilled seamen to man the merchantmen being built here, steps are now being devised by the government officials in Tokio to prevent further desertions. According to an official announcement 245 seamen of this country deserted their ships in London, 141 in San Francisco, 76 in New York, 52 in Bombay, 40 in Singapore, 57 in Honolulu, 49 in Seattle, 30 in Tacoma, and 255 in other foreign ports.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on November 6, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	25-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	30-40
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2,50-3.00
Duck	,,	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	,,	30-35
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	15-18
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	14-16
Snipe	,,	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-12
Appricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-18
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	,,	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	2-3
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	6-8
Green Corn	each	2-8
Leeks	per bunch	2-8
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.20-2.60
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 pundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo, left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Newchwang for Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—Weather overcast almost everywhere. The barometers as a rule have fallen all over the continent, especially in the North, where is shown a depression advancing between Mongolia and Liaotung. The anti-cyclone has concentrated over Eastern China.

8.—Some rain during the night. Weather overcast. Barometer moderately falling.

Thursday, November 8, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	771.67	773.09
Bar. at Centg., inches	30.38	30.44
Variation mm for 24h	−3.02	−1.30
Variation mm for 12h	†0.40	†1.36
Wind—Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	7	23
Wind—Miles	4.3	14.3
Temperature—Cen	9°6	10°3
Temperature—Fah	49.3	50.6
Humidity: co	100	10
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	1.6	—
Rainfall inches	0.06	—

Business and Official Notices

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

15557

Prof. I. K. Seto

EXPERT MASSEUR

(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

15338

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

ANNOUNCEMENT

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,

Flat No. 4.

Ladies' blouses and lingerie,

Children's clothing a speciality.

"V" MODES

No. 20, Nanking Road.

15520

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

The above Company having been duly incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances 1911-1915, and also having been duly authorised to commence business, is now prepared to issue its policies against all classes of Fire, Marine, War and Flood Risks at current rates of premium.

Messrs. Edward Ezra & Co.

and

Messrs. F. C. Heffer & Co.

have been appointed *Fire* Agents and Sub-Agents respectively and are authorised to issue policies against Fire Risks on and after this date at current rates of premium.

By order of the

Board of Directors.

W. S. JACKSON,

General Manager.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.

Temporary Head Office,

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

Having this day been appointed Agents for the Fire Insurance Branch of the above Company, we are prepared to issue policies at current rates.

EDWARD EZRA & CO.,

7 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

Having this day been appointed Agents for the Fire Insurance Branch of the above Company, we are prepared to issue policies at current rates.

F. C. HEFFER & CO.,

24 Kiangse Road.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.

15698

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
SOOCHOW....dep.	..	9.41	11.02	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	CENTRAL.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	$12.00	T.P.R.	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.10	11.52	13.16	15.03	17.43	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.31	Second	..
TANYANG....dep.	8.15	12.47	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	Day	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.15	13.52	15.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	NANKING....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.18	19.50	..	..	6.50	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.02
PUKOW.....dep.	..	$15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15.08	17.39	20.20	5.06
TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	1.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	12.34	16.00	18.29	..	6.13
CENTRAL.....dep.	..	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	7.00
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.
*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) **To Woosung Forts.**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.50	17.20	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.38	15.01	17.41	19.31	20.51
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS...arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" **MAIN LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10 00	14.25	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang	dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep*	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17 40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	....	....	11.36	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep	....	....	....	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU **KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO**

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

TO MOTORISTS

Instruction in driving motor cars, and in cleaning and effecting minor adjustments, by a fully competent foreign professional motorist.

Periodical inspection of cars.

Will instruct and qualify Chinese chauffeurs, thereby saving much expense to owners.

MODERATE CHARGES

Only Allies and neutrals need apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

15781

New French Government 4% Perpetual Loan.

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions at best rate of exchange and granting all facilities, for the above loan, particulars of which are as follows:

Price of issue: Fcs. 68.60 for 100 francs nominal.

Date of issue: 26th November, 1917.

Subscriptions up to francs 7,500 nominal (i.e. Fcs. 5,145 nett for 300 francs income) are allotted in full.

Over this amount, capital subscribed is subject to reduction, and 12 francs have to be paid in for each 100 francs nominal applied for.

Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities:

Bons de la Defense Nationale.
Obligations de la Defense Nationale.
Rente 3½% Amortissable.

The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

15783

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Notification No. 74.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply, for dredgers and launches, of about Six hundred tons of Lump Coal per month for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1918, to be delivered ex-godown.

Tenders addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai," must be sent in so as to be in the Board's hands on or before noon, November 21st, 1917. Tenderers are required to deliver before the same day one ton of coal as sample at the Conservancy Woosung Yard at Chang Wah Pang, for which the Board will pay actual cost.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.
Shanghai, Nov. 8th, 1917.

15787

Customs Notification

No. 887.

During my temporary absence from 10th to 13th instant inclusive, Mr. L. de Luca, Indoor Deputy Commissioner, will be in charge of the Shanghai Customs.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commisisoner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 8th November, 1917.

15777

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association.

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th November, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.

15778

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU WISH TO LEARN? French, Spanish, Italian or German taught you by the modern methods of language teaching. For free particulars apply to American School of Correspondence, 34 Nanking Road.

Customs Notification

No. 886.

Customs Holidays: Autumn Races:

On each day of the Races, i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of November, the Custom House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 7th November, 1917.

15772

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

Anna de Revers Michiara

Renowned Italian opera singer, who has appeared at all the principal theatres in Europe and America, and now returned from a successful tour through Australia, is prepared to give singing lessons to ladies and gentlemen by the real Italian method.

Also undertakes voice training and teaching full opera parts for the stage.

Apply to 45 Boone Road, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

15724

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our "UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey?

=THE WHISKEY= =OF QUALITY=

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

THE CHINA LAND & FINANCE CO., LTD.

10 Canton Road

TO LET

NEW houses in Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, hot and cold water, kitchen range, enamelled baths.

Telephone to us—Central 2601, or write to 10 Canton Road.

15722

Schaefer Beer

Light and Dark

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639

15492.

American Grape Fruit

Potatoes
Oranges and Lemons

Smoked Cod's Roe
75 cents per lb.
American Salt Mackerel
60 cents each
Salt Anchovies
50 cents per lb.
Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Telephone North 639

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

SEND FOR OUR

PRICE LIST

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE

Tel. 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

by the
Ladies' Society for the Relief of Chihli Flood
at the
Chang Su Ho Garden
November 10th and 11th, 7 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road; Sincere Co., Moutrie & Co., and The China Press.

Admission $3.00 and $1.00

15761

WEST 1211

"THE MOTOR HOUSE" FOR MOTOR TROUBLES

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

Honan Anthracite Coal

The Best and Most Economical Coal for Household Purposes

NO SMOKE! NO SOOT!! NO SMELL!!!

Our Sales for the 12 months ended June 30, 1917, totalled 1,010,958 tons

PRICES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1917

Stove Coal, suitable for Stoves, Open fireplaces and Steam-heaters $26.00 per ton.

Special Grade for "Salamandre" Stoves $26.50 per ton

Free Sample obtainable by sending coolie with written application to the

FU CHUNG CORPORATION
SHANGHAI OFFICE: A262 Szechuen Rd., Tel. No. 1371

The Shanghai Transportation Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the above Company has this day acquired all the fleet of the Kochien Transportation and Tow Boat Company and intends operating same in Shanghai.

The temporary office of the Company is on the second floor of Mitsu Bishi Company's Building, Canton and Szechuen Road Corner. Telephone No. 1960.

The Shanghai Transportation Company, Ltd.
T. TAKAYANAGI,
Managing Director.

Shanghai, November 1st, 1917.

15705

Do you want to MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we offer special reductions on

Hand-made Filet Laces
AND
Other Filet Articles

The Cathay Lace Co.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone 2064

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

15268

ACCOMMODATION for single person in British Home, 126 Range Road.

15784 N.11.

TO LET: Furnished flat, consisting of a bedroom, sitting and dining-room, hot and cold bath, with attic, kitchen and stable if desired. Suitable for bachelor or married couple. Near the Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

15751 N.13.

NO. 7 Temple Lane: To let, two comfortable furnished rooms, with bathroom and closed verandah, suitable for one couple. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS or directly.

15784 N.11.

TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom; also one attic room. Terms moderate. Telephone West 891.

15736

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. No. 59 Yu Yuen Road, newly-constructed, detached residence. Hot and cold water, tennis lawn, garage. Tls. 115 per month. Apply to the China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15785

OFFICES TO LET

VERY desirable first-floor office of about 900 square feet, in one of the newest and most centrally located office buildings in Shanghai. North and south exposures, steam heat and flush lavatories. Within block of Bund and Customs jetty. For further particulars and inspection address to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

15763 N.13.

EDUCATIONAL

FIRST-RATE Lady stenographer desires extra work. Accuracy and neatness guaranteed. Own typewriter. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

15786 N.9.

ADVERTISER, Allied nationality, wishes to join a British or American firm with a view to a permanent position. Has knowledge of book-keeping, accounts and general office work, and is not afraid of work. Please apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

15780 N.11.

ENGLISH LADY would like to hear of another lady to give private shorthand lessons. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

15771 N.11.

ENGLISH LADY teacher would like to hear of some Japanese pupils who would care to study English. Great experience in teaching. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

15771 N.11.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced stenographer, Allied nationality. Only thoroughly competent person desired. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by British firm, competent young lady stenographer. Beginners need not apply. Address to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

15766 N.10.

WANTED, a well-educated youth, about 19 or 20, American or British, of good appearance and address. Must have knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Moderate salary to commence with. An excellent opportunity for an ambitious young man to learn a lucrative profession. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

t.f.o.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: A trombone in good condition. Please apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

15776 N. 9.

FOR SALE: One full-plate camera, with three double slides, Goertz double anastigmat lens (cost $110), complete with tripod and leather case; $100. Reply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

15788 N.11.

FOR SALE: Pure white Maltese terrier, male. Only one of its kind in Shanghai. Splendid watchdog. Buyer must guarantee good home: owner leaving Shanghai. Price Tls. 125. Apply Room 55, Kalee Hotel.

15758 N.9.

FOR SALE, a good collection of over 2,000 postage stamps, containing many old and rare Asiatic ones; reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

15744 N.8.

WANTED: Good second-hand motor-cycle. Easy payment preferable. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

15782 N.9.

WANTED: Roller skates, size 10½ or 11. Must be good make. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

15779 N.10.

RUSSIAN or music lessons by lady teacher, in return for room and board in good house. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

15756 N.7.

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115. of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

15694